MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

SAVE ALL THE MANURE.

Now planting is over it is important to look to the cow-yard and fill it again with matter of some kind that may be mixed with the excrements of the farm stock. Writers are continually telling us of materials that are good manure for lands. But the cost of procuring them discourages most of our farmers who live remote from large towns.

Farmers must depend chiefly on the cow-yard and the hog-pen for a supply of manure. It is folly to run to a distance for enriching substances and neglect what is nearer home. The cow-yard must not be left without covering with soil, or peat mud, or something of that nature—for the value of the excrements left there in summer are increased many fold by being protected from the sun and mingled with cheap matter.

It has been said, and we think truly, that the manure from a single cow, that is kept up through the year is sufficient, if properly taken care of, to enrich an acre of ground sufficiently for a crop of corn. But as cows usually run at large about the farm we cannot secure the whole, though by penning them at night we may secure nearly two thirds as much as when they are kept up summer and winter.

We have leisure in June to haul sods from the fields and from old walls by the field side, where the black furrows have been turned so often in one season as to half bury the rocks that were once a good wall. When such matter cannot be had a load of peat swamp may be necessary. Something should be procured at any rate to cover the bottom of the cow-yard. A sand bank, or a gravel bank will answer much better than nothing, and when the manure is to be applied to low or boggy lands fine gravel and sand may prove as good as anything.

Farmers have much improved in this respect within fifty years past. We can well remember when but very few took any pains to make composts of manures. All they did was to cart out the excrements that fell in the yard upon the straw or hay that was not eaten by the cattle—and to consider this matter of still less account the cattle were not confined to the yard even through the winter, but were suffered to roam at large and find food when they could, and for want thereof to starve in snow.

Superficial writers are now telling us that farmers have made no material improvement within fifty years. We have been seriously told that as much corn and hay were then harvested as now, and that reading has been of but little use. Is there any truth in this? We now harvest ten times as much merchantable hay on a farm of 100 acres as we did fifty years ago, and it is now as common to harvest sixty bushels of corn per acre as it then was 40 bushels.

No less improvement has been made in the keeping of hogs than in the keeping of cattle. Hogs are now generally kept up close during life. It was a common practice fifty years ago to let hogs, old and young, run in the highway. And he who did not have his corn or potatoes safe, must have a tight wall or a four rail fence by the road side.

By such a practice nearly all the manure from hogs was lost—a little was sometimes obtained during the few weeks that the hogs were confined to fatten, but the remainder went to enrich the road. Hogs are more healthy and their styes are much improved by throwing in soil for them to root in from. Their pens never need to be cleansed offensively when proper care is taken to supply them with turf.

It was an old saying that one hog will make as much manure as two cows. We have never found it to be true. Take them in the average and we will make more manure than hogs. Both will make an increase in proportion as they are kept. It is proper to mix all the horse dung that we can from cattle, as when it lies by itself it will heat too much.

All the manure that can be made this summer will be wanted for laying down lands to grass in August and September. It is of no use to sow grass at that time without a good top dressing to help the grass a start before winter. Many have made the attempt but did not succeed. Then of course they would condemn fall seeding.

CORN FOR SUMMER FEED.

Corn may by sown broadcast or in drills for cutting in August in a green state. Drills are generally best, as not half so much seed is required, and the plough may be run between them and much ease the crop.

Corn may be drilled at any time in June, and if the land is rich two or three cuttings may be had but the corn must not come to a tassel before cut. Where the land is not rich, one cutting will be enough. The rows need not be so far apart as when it is to stand and ripen—three feet apart will answer.

More fodder may be obtained from an acre in this than in any vegetable that will grow here. But corn is the article to be cultivated in aid of the dairy. The land need not be made very rich for corn to be cut up green—and thus cut it is not apt to exhaust the soil materially, as no seed is produced.

The labor of tending an acre, planted in drills to be cut green, is not great, and therefore the agricultural inquiry may be, whether the land is much taxed by such a crop. We doubt whether turnips of any kind will not leave land in a worse state for a succeeding crop, than corn that is cut up before it comes to the ear.

John Hill, in his Visitor, last fall supposed he had a ton of corn fodder on a single square rod—forty tons, said he, to an acre. *But he never weighed it.* We suppose if he had weighed he would have found 40 tons quite enough to balance the corn. It is very easy to weigh the corn from one square rod.

QUASSIA VS. PLANT LICE. Dr. Mygatt, of Hamond, McHenry county, Ill., to whom the agricultural world are much indebted for the discovery of a specific against that terrible pest, aphis or plant louse, has kindly favored us with the result of his experiment with the decoction of quassia last season. He states that it is a perfect death on both the green and black plant lice.

He thinks it a *narcotic* principle which destroys them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

SUMMER FOOD FOR COWS.

MR. EDITOR,—I am a farmer of but little experience, and am desirous of gaining all the information possible in regard to the improved modes of farming. As we live in an age of improvement, much benefit may be derived by the interchange of the views and experience of farmers through the medium of your valuable paper. I have been a reader of it for some time and have derived from it much useful instruction. There has been much said of late in regard to the growing of roots and green feed for fall and winter use,—of the benefit of which there can be no doubt. As it regards raising corn for this purpose, which is becoming a practice with many, I have had no experience. And being desirous of trying the present season, I wish to inquire how it may be done to the best advantage; what time it should be sown; whether in drills or broadcast; and what kind of corn will yield the greatest amount of fodder? I find something of the kind necessary to sustain the dairy when the grass begins to fail. I find the cows will shrink in their milk from 25 to 30 per cent. in August and September from the two months previous, when dependent on grass alone.

In respect to roots, I have had some experience which has generally been satisfactory. I do not feel competent to give any information upon the subject, but will say a few words with the hope of drawing out the experience of those who have been engaged in their cultivation on a more extensive scale. We have raised for the most part the yellow turnip, though some carrots and beets. The last year, from three-quarters of an acre, we raised 350 bushels of turnips, which we did not consider a full crop, as some of the seed failed in consequence of the dry weather. As the turnip is hard in its natural state, we prepare them for use by cutting and steaming.

On a soil suited to their growth (which should be sandy or gravelly) we may raise 500 bushels to the acre with as little expense as we can 200 bushels of potatoes, with the same amount of manure. The seed was sown the last year in drills by hand, which did not come up to my entire satisfaction. I wish to inquire of those who have tried it, whether the work may not be done better and more expeditious by the use of a drill-barrow than by hand. If you will have the goodness to answer the above inquiries you will confer a great favor upon A SUBSCRIBER.

South Woodstock, Ct., May 27th.

☞ Our pastures generally fail us in July and August, and we need something to aid at that time to keep up the milk of cows till the fall rains come, or till fall feed is plenty.

For this purpose nothing is so good as Indian corn, sown in drills. The tall Virginia corn produces the largest quantity of stalks, but it is not so sweet as our Northern corn. Our sweet corn makes the nicest fodder—though any of our common kinds will do.

It ought to be sown or planted at different times to meet your wants. Sow in June and July. You can cut it three times if you choose, but then you should cut before it comes to a tassel.

A proper proportion of turnips is convenient for every farmer, but we know not what to do with large quantities—they cannot be kept as grain is, and we must not place great reliance on them for stock.

The flat turnip is grown with the least labor, as no weeding is required. It is less nutritive than the yellow kinds, but it seems not to exhaust the soil half as much as the Swedish, or ruta baga turnip. Drill barrows are very common in this part of the country, and they save much labor.

[Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

BELLE ISLE, OR BREED'S ISLAND.

MR. EDITOR,—I came here under engagement with Richard Foster Breed, Esquire, of Liverpool, England, to manage his estate as above, near East Boston. Our agent in the city is William H. Lane, Esquire, at Lane & Reed's store, Market square. I am known by name at your neighbor's, Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse, & Mason, from whom I have had implements, seeds, &c., for Belle Isle. I read your paper with a good deal of interest, and take the liberty of remarking to you that on three subjects, by your advice to your readers, you might confer considerable benefit on the agricultural population of New England. I know the instructions from you will be taken better, and sooner adopted, than they would from me, an entire stranger. Let me observe—

1st. That the Drainage is very much neglected.

2nd. The expense of the Wooden Fences is very great.

3rd. The ploughing of small square patches of land is a great loss; and I may also mention as a

4th subject,—that no regular system in rotation of crops is also an error in American farming. I have been in America about 13 months and I have observed that the farmers generally are an industrious class and wish to do well. I send you a Pamphlet by "Smith" on drainage on loam, which you can return at your leisure. I beg you will not take this letter as at all intrusive; I am only actuated by motives for the improvement of the country I now live in, and if I can be at all beneficial to you in assisting you with any remarks you may desire, I shall be very happy in giving them. I will be glad that you visit the Island any day you please to appoint; I shall call and see you before going home, and I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours Respectfully, WM. LAMB.

May, —

☞ The subjects spoken of by our correspondent are all of them important to most of our farmers. We have not yet adopted any system for drainage of highlands—but for what we call meadows, or bog meadows, we have repeatedly given our own views and our own practice for the consideration of our readers, in addition to the numerous communications that we have received.

One reason why expensive draining of highland has not been practiced in this country is, that all farming land is so cheap that it is found more profitable to resort to such soils as are already pretty well drained, than to *make land* where it is naturally sunken and too wet. Another reason is that we have no extensive lots of high or hard lands in New England that need much draining. In Massachusetts particularly our high land is very generally a sandy loam, that never needs ditching or being thrown up into ridges as the clayey lands of England and Ireland do. In most places we complain of a deficiency of clay, and that our plains are not capable of retaining so much moisture as our hot suns require. We suffer more here for the want of water than through an excess of it.

As to wooden fences, we do not prefer them. We only use them when there are not rocks enough nigh by. You will see that the principal fences in Massachusetts are stone walls.

As to small patches of land, it always costs more to plough them than when extensive fields can be found in one lot. Beginners in farming feel obliged to take small or large lots as nature made them.

In regard to rotation of crops, we confess we have no established system—though most of our farmers have *a rotation of their own*. Those who read of English systems complain that they know not which to adopt, for the English are not agreed as to the best mode. Who is to decide? We shall be pleased to have an interview with Mr. Lamb. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

HARD COAL ASHES.

MR. EDITOR,—I noticed in your paper of last Saturday, an article taken from the Albany Cultivator, on "Manures," by J. P. Norton, of New Haven, Conn. My object in this communication, is to caution persons how they use hard coal ashes, in any way, for or with manure. I am satisfied that there is no more deleterious article that can be used for Trees, either fruit or ornamental.

Coal ashes have been supposed by some to contain a small quantity of alkaline substance, resulting from the kindling used to ignite it, but this is so small a consideration, that it is unworthy of any note whatever, especially when we take into consideration the amount of oxide of iron which is found in the ashes, and which must and will exert an influence far exceeding in detriment any conceivable advantage that may arise from any other source.

Besides the oxide of iron in hard coal ashes, there is nothing that differs much in character from sand, or burnt clay or slate, unless it is the sulphuret of iron, formed by the union of sulphur and iron during combustion—finally, from what we know of the composition of hard coal ashes, it is evident that it is highly prejudicial to vegetable life.

I am informed that the City authorities have recently ordered, that all the hard coal ashes *be removed* from around the Trees on Boston Common, as it is belived much damage has been done the Trees from that source.

Now, Mr. Editor, if our enlightened magistrates will go to the enormous expense of removing these ashes from the trees, is it practicable to recommend others to use this article very extensively, until something better is known about it? T. H.

Boston, June 10.

☞ We invite attention to these remarks on the use of coal ashes. They are from a source that is entitled to much consideration, and we thank the writer for his communication.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE BROWN BEETLEBUG.

MR. EDITOR,—I saw in the Ploughman several chapters on insects, which reminded me of one that is now making sad work on the plum and cherry trees in this quarter, and no doubt it is doing the same mischief in other places where it exists. And what is most singular, no one knows, (except a few who have had their attention called to it) that it does any mischief, all being laid to the curculio. The insect I allude to is the large brown Beetlebug, or Maybug (Melalontha.) It does more injury to the plum than all the curculio there are here, for it not only destroys the fruit, but in some cases, it kills the trees by entirely stripping them of their foliage. The bug commences its work as soon as the buds begin to open and continues on nearly all summer. This spring they are fewer than they have been since 1847; then they destroyed all our fruit, and they bid fair to do the same this season. The habit of the bug is to remain in the ground or under any thing it can burrow during the day, and at dusk it comes out and flies about for half or three quarters of an hour. In that time they are all quietly settled on, and eating the trees. Our method of catching them, is to go out with lights and pick them off the small trees; the large ones we take two sheets half sewed up through the middle, four persons hold it, and a fifth stands in the slit next to the tree, and shakes them off; we then shake them down together and dip them up in a basin and put them in a pail of water, or a covered vessel, to keep them from flying out; the next day they are fed out to the hens.

In this way we have taken from our small plum orchard this spring sixty-four quarts (wine measure,) or near two bushels, and the prospect is fair for getting as many more. Our neighbors are also doing a *fair* business at it, commonly catching from two to six quarts an evening when the bugs are out plenty, which is only on warm still nights. E. P. B.

Plattsburg, June 3.

☞ We have received the buds that have been attacked. The Curculio is the insect that destroys our plums in this quarter [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

PERSEVERANCE.

"Perseverantia vincit Omnia."

Perseverance is essential to success, in almost every pursuit in life, to which is attached any degree of importance.

It is a trait of character which stands out prominent in the history of every individual who has ever attained to any degree of power and influence. And in perusing the pages of history, both ancient and modern, seldom does the eye fall upon the name of an individual who has by his own energies become eminent, either as a warrior, or a politician, as an orator or a writer, without incessant toil, without perseverance.

Let us refer to ancient history and take for example Demosthenes, whose name is a favorite theme with the school-boy as he prepares to pour forth his declamations in presence of his schoolmates and his teacher, and who was perhaps at that day unrivalled as an orator.

And now may we be led to inquire how he ascended the rugged mountain, whereon he stood before the gaze of the astonished Athenians, and whereon his name is now written before the gaze of the world.

Was it his high ancestral rank, that gave him a place among the most renowned men of the age? was it opulence that bore him upwards? was it through the agency of powerful friends that he was enabled to reach the acme of oratorical distinction? No! none of these causes were efficient in immortalizing his name! It was incessant toil; it was perseverance! Although obstacles apparently insurmountable impeded his progress, he overcame them. And when, after fruitless attempts to secure his object, and after bearing the ridicule and scorn of his countrymen, instead of being cast down, and depressed, his persevering spirit sustained him. And in order that he might make the greater progress towards the accomplishment of his purpose he shut himself up in a cave, where he remained for months secluded from the world, from society, and deprived of all the advantages and enjoyments accruing from social intercourse. And there in his solitude and loneliness acquired a discipline of mind, that enabled him to vie with the most distinguished orators of his age. And now to glance at modern history, let us contemplate the character of Napoleon. Not however, an exemplary character, but a prodigy—a man who, although a slave to ambition, has excited the admiration of many, and the wonder of the world;—and with propriety has been called a king-maker,—as he has raised several relatives to the throne.

And being as he was, possessed of extraordinary abilities and unbounded ambition, would naturally accomplish much; but notwithstanding his skill and genius as a military man, would undoubtedly have failed many times in the execution of his designs, had not perseverance been a prominent characteristic of his life. But when the darkest clouds obscured his course, and his soldiers were halt inclined to surrender to their more formidable enemy—he would not yield, but by infusing the same spirit, that burned in his bosom, into the minds of his men, has gained many a victory redounding greatly to his glory.

And almost innumerable are the instances that might be cited of men who have raised themselves to honor and distinction, by perseverance; men less noted than Napoleon but whose examples are more worthy of imitation. And may our young men study the history of such—and may those of them who would do honor to their parents, to society, to their country, and to God, strive to make the highest improvement of the powers which have been given them.

C.

Hopkinton, May 11th.

[For the Ploughman.]

VERY WELL FOR A MISS OF 15.

MR. EDITOR,—Like many others, I must tell you that your valuable paper, coming to our fireside every week, I have read with interest, and especially any communication from ladies; and as your correspondent L. E. wishes to hear from sister spirits, I have ventured to pen a few stray thoughts for your excellent paper, not expecting to say any thing very great or sage-like, as I, too, am quite young, and a mere novice in composition, being only a country girl of fifteen, but I hope to induce some young ladies to contribute to the columns of your paper, as it will improve their minds.

We were created for a noble purpose, else why this thinking, reasoning, acting principle within. Surrounded by all that is beautiful in nature, we have greater facilities for enriching the mind than those who breath the pent-up air of cities. Every breeze that wafts o'er these pine-clad hills, or sighs in our pleasant vales, brings vigor and health to the system, and imparts life and energy to the mind.

I trust no farmer's daughter will ever embrace an opinion so ludicrous that to labor is not genteel. I know there is a class in the community who make *almost* a virtue of idleness; but such people will never know the happiness of being useful to themselves or others.

I hope no country girl will be willing to barter her native simplicity for a set of artificial airs and graces; for show me a city belle, and I can point you to a romp, one who will tease the children, ransack the hay-loft, and chase the lambs and calves with the speed of a locomotive. I am extremely fond of exercise, and frequently take long walks, but always wish to sustain that gait which will secure my equilibrium.

But to be *truly great* we must be *truly good*, for 'tis religion that refines and elevates, as well as redeems the soul. With respect,

THE MOUNTAIN GIRL.

Lyndborough, April 30.

CUTTING GRASS AND CURING HAY.

This must depend on the kinds of grass cultivated. Timothy affords nearly double the quantity of nutriment, if cut after the seed has formed, instead of while in flower, and it is then much more relished by horses and a portion of the stock. This grass, therefore, should never be cut for them, except when the seed is formed. The proper time for harvesting, is between the milk and dough state, when it will nearly ripen after cutting. Orchard grass, on the other hand, although possessing two-sevenths more nutritive value for hay in the seed, yet it is more tender, and much preferred by stock, when cut in flower, and as it continues to grow rapidly afterward, it should be cut at that time. Even a few days will make an important difference in the value of grass, when cut for hay. The kind of grass, and the stock to which it is to be fed, cannot, therefore, be too closely noted, to detect the precise moment when the grass will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

Many farmers do not consider the scorching effects of our cloudless June and July suns, and the consequence is, that hay is too much dried in this country. Unless the grass be very thick and heavy, it will generally cure sufficiently, when exposed in the swath for two days. When shook or stirred out, it should not remain in this condition beyond the first day, or it will thus lose much of its nutritive juices; nor should dew or rain be permitted to fall upon it unless in cocks. It is better, after partially drying, to expose it for three or four days in this way, and as soon as properly cured, place it under cover. It is a good practice to salt hay when put up, as it is thus secured against damage from occasional greenness; and there is no waste of the salt as it serves the double object after curing the hay, of furnishing salt to the cattle and the manure heap.

Clover should be cut after having fully blossomed and assumed a brownish hue. By close cutting, more forage is secured, and the clover afterward springs more rapidly and evenly. The swath, unless very heavy, ought never to be stirred open, but allowed to wilt on the top. It may then be carefully turned over, and when thus partially cured, placed in high slender cocks, and remain till sufficiently dry to remove into the barn. Clover may be housed in a much greener state, by spreading evenly over it in the mow, from ten to twenty quarts of salt per ton. Some add a bushel, but this is more than is either necessary for the clover, or judicious for the stock consuming it; as the purgative effects of too much salt induce a wastful consumption of the forage. A mixture of alternate layers of dry straw with the clover, by absorbing its juices, answers the same purpose, while it materially improves the flavor of the straw for fodder.

[American Agriculturist

MULCHING WITH TAN.

In the January number of the Horticulturist is a short communication from H. W. S. Cleveland, in which, among other matters, he speaks of using tan bark with success about the roots of an Isabella grape vine. Mr. C. speaks of this as a single experiment, and on that account to be received with some qualifications. Some five years ago, I set eight or ten vines (York Claret, Isabella, and Catawba) on the borders of one of my garden walks, with a view of making an arbor. Soon after, I covered the walk thickly with refuse tan-bark from the tannery, having no reference of course to the vines. The next year I changed my mind in regard to the arbor, and removed the vines to another part of the garden; but, in taking them up, was surprised to find that all the vines next to the walk had sent forth vigorous roots into the bark, running from one to three feet. In some instances, the roots had run almost to the surface of the bark; and generally they exhibited the appearance of a net work, from the great multitude of small fibres shooting in every direction, to the ends of which particles of the bark adhered. The vines were remarkably healthy and vigorous; and, in transplanting other vines, I have since, when convenient, made liberal use of the bark with apparent success. The matter was new to me, and, at the time, I thought of giving an account of it to some agricultural publication, but concluded that old gardeners would laugh at me for carrying "coals to New Castle," and omitted to do so. But, since your New Jersey correspondent thinks it worth communicating, I am encouraged to add my experience to his; and in legal parlance it certainly makes out a fair "case in point." Tan-bark is extremely retentive of moisture; and this adds much to its efficiency as a manure. BENJ. G. FERRIS.

[Downing's Horticulturist.

THE TRUE DORKING.

COLORED DORKING—FIVE-TOED DORKING.

What we want, and expect, in the Dorking, is size, and the colored birds have it in perfection.

Giving the Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Norwich, author of "Ornamental and Domestic Poultry," every credit for his learning and research, it occurs to me, that he has not put himself in possession of correct information as to the entire subject, on which he proposes to enlighten us.

The humblest cottager in Ireland would smile at the idea of a learned English ornithologist stating that his specimens of "fine Dorking fowl" weighed only 7 lbs. each, while our roadside birds can be had from 7 to 9 lbs.

The cock figured above, now in my possession, *out of condition* and *in heavy moult*, weighs 10 1-4 lbs.; if fed, and over moult, would be at least 2 lbs. more.

What would William Ogleby, Esq., late Honorary Secretary to the London Zoological Society, say to fine Dorkings being only 7 lbs. weight? He is a breeder and promoter of Dorking, on his Irish estate, for his own use, and the benefit of his tenants. I have been favored with young birds from his stock, of six months old, of 8 lbs. weight, although the Dorking does not come to full growth till two years old.

My late lamented friend, Charles Steel Bompass, Esq., Secretary to the same Society, has put me in the way of procuring the finest Dorking in Great Britain. The foregoing bird is from the stock procured through him.

The hens are from 7 to 9 lbs.; they stand low on the legs; the cock about 22 inches, and the hens about 20 inches, with short, round, plump body, wide on the breast and back, with abundance of white and juicy flesh; nothing to surpass them as table fowl; the plumage gray or speckled, or striped, and sometimes red; the cock's comb in some birds large, serrated, and erect; in others large and rose-shaped; wattles large, should be free from top-knot; hackles vary according to color; tail presenting the plume if in good feather; legs short, white or blue; feet with the distinctive markings of an additional toe; eggs abundant, but not large according to the size of the bird; chickens easily reared, and come to perfection sooner than other Poultry. [Nolan's Domestic Fowls.

TEMPORARY SHEDS IN PASTURES.

MR. EDITOR.—It is not often the case that we find any accommodations for shelter provided for animals while confined in pasture lands; although such an arrangement appears to be indispensable to the comfort and health of most animals, during a part of the year, and especially during the cool and bleak weather of the spring and autumnal months. Temporary sheds, which are erected at slight expense, conveniently situated, and supplied with litter, afford ample protection, and are always resorted to whenever the weather is inclement, or too cold or wet for the animals to remain comfortably in the open air, especially at night. Sheep in an especial manner are greatly benefited by this system of protection, as no animal experiences greater inconvenience from wet, and particularly from drenching rains, which saturate their fleeces, produce chills, and often eventuate in unpleasant if not fatal diseases. My method of erecting such structures, is to insert four posts deeply in the soil, at the four angles of a parallelogram, seventy by fifteen feet; those on the front rising to the height of nine feet from the surface of the ground, and those on the back, five. This gives slope enough, and the animals can stand erect in the back part, without interfering with the roof. No floor is necessary, as I keep the surface of the ground constantly covered with some absorbent matter, such as loam, rotten wood, chip manure, leaves or rushes, to take up the urine and thus become manure. Gypsum is occasionally sprinkled over the bedding to fix the ammonia and thus contribute to render the material more efficient as a fertiliser of the soil. The walling up and roofing is accomplished with boards lapped at the edges, and securely nailed. In the interior, at proper distances, there are boxes secured to the walls for salt, salt and ashes and provender. In order that the animals may have free access at all times to the shed, I have the front open to the height of six feet, and secure proper ventilation by opening several small holes in the ends and rear, which I provide with sliding shutters so that in rainy weather they can be securely closed.

I have found that animals accommodated in this way are fain to resort to their sheds nightly, except during that part of the season when the warmth or heat of the weather renders it more comfortable to remain in the open air. The manure made in this manner by means of economising the urine and solid excrements through the agency of the absorbent stratum and mineral fixers, more than compensates for all the trouble and expense involved in the erection of the sheds, to say nothing of the superior thrift and healthiness of animals thus treated over those which are neglected and exposed. If the pasture is large, or the number of animals kept in it great, the number of sheds must be in proportion to the shelter required. For sheep lower sheds are desirable—so constructed as to prevent other animals from entering. Where the pasture adjoins the barn-yard, sheds are not so essential, as the animals will come home for protection when the weather is cold or wet.

A Montgomery County Farmer.

[Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.

POTATOES.

Great diversity or opinion prevails as to the quantity of potatoes to be planted to the acre, and as to the advantage of planting in a cut or uncut state. It is our opinion, that the majority of farmers plant too much seed to the hill. It is not uncommon, particularly when small, uncut potatoes are used, that twenty to fifty setts are found growing to a single hill, which is the cause, in most cases, that so many small ones are produced. The roots of the potato do not extend far, as is evident from the tubers lying so contiguous in the hill, and as the principal nutriment is derived from a small space, it cannot be expected that they can produce a well grown, perfect article when enough is crowded into one hill to plant a rod square.

The seed dropped, should be gauged in uniformity to the quantity of eyes that each particular variety contains; and if small, attention must be paid to the same fact, for a small potato has nearly as many eyes as a large one.

Whether cut or uncut seed is the most economical and true course admits of great contrariety of views. Some experiments very nicely conducted, a few years since, went to show that whole seed very materially out-produced the cut, row by row.

The bulk of the flesh, in our opinion, has very little influence on the produce, as is abundantly shown by growing crops from the eyes, or even paringa alone, and equally good from the cutting of the top. We infer that *small potatoes*, if ripe, are equally beneficial to plant as large ones; and that cut tubers are better than whole ones, as they can be scattered so far apart as to have, for a considerable time in their young state, separate and independent location, from which to draw the fertilizing powers for subsistence and increase.

These views are matter of opinion, and neither one nor two experiments are competent to settle the question, as peculiarities of soil, temperature and moisture exert influences on vegetable productibility. [Rural New Yorker.

SHORT HAY CROP, MILLET, &c.

While the season is extremely wet in this region, it seems to be quite *dry* in some places. The Ohio Cultivator for June says:—

The dry weather of the past month, throughout most parts of the State, has seriously affected the grass crop, and must cause a scarcity of hay on very many farms, so that it becomes a matter of the utmost importance to learn what crops can yet be sown to assist in furnishing a plentiful supply of fodder. A few hints on this subject therefore, may prove serviceable to many of our readers.

MILLET is the first thing that occurs to us as an available substitute for meadow hay. It may be sown any time the present month. Select a few acres of good soil, rather dry than wet, plough and harrow till mellow, then sow about a bushel of seed per acre, broadcast and harrow in. The crop is of rapid growth, coming to maturity in six to eight weeks, and will afford two or three tons of good fodder per acre. It should be cut for hay, as soon as the seeds at the top of the heads begin to ripen; cure it like other hay, and put in barn or stack. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and thrive as well on it as on other hay. Millet seed can be obtained from J. F. Dair & Co's. Seed Store, Cincinnati (and perhaps elsewhere) for about $1.25 per bushel.

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER is the next best substitute for hay, and many farmers will find it more available than millet, owing to the expense of procuring seed of the latter.

Many farmers have portions of their ground on which the corn planted this spring has been killed by the drouth, and if they will plough over a few acres, as soon as softened with rain, or even harrow it well, if in good order, then sow broadcast or drill in about two bushels of corn to the acre, covering it with a small plough or heavy harrow, it will yield a plentiful crop of most excellent fodder, which may be cut whenever it is thought the largest yield may be had. It can be cradled and bound in bundles and stood in shocks to cure, or mowed and dried like hay.

The yield of dried fodder, on rich land, is usually five to seven tons per acre; and being sown so thick the stalks do not grow so large but that cattle will eat them almost entirely clean. Every farmer who apprehends the least danger of a scant supply of fodder for his stock next winter, should sow an acre or two of corn for this purpose. Any other good land will of course answer as well as that where corn has been planted and failed. Grass sward if well turned over and harrowed fine, would answer very well. The crop would come off in good time for wheat sowing.

RAISING PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS.—The present month is a good time for setting cuttings of roses, geraniums, and most other house plants. It may be done successfully any time during spring or summer, or even in winter with the aid of a hot house or warm room to promote their growth. Cuttings of deciduous plants, like the lemon scented verbena, should be formed of the present season's growth; hence they cannot be taken off until about midsummer.

Most cuttings form roots only at the joints, hence the lower end should be cut off smooth just below the joint. Cut off the leaves along the stem, only leaving two or three at the top. The stem should not be more than three to five inches in length.

Cuttings of geraniums and a few other plants, which take root easily, may be planted in the open ground; but most kinds do better when treated more carefully in flower pots. If deep roots are used, fill them quarter full of bits of broken pots or gravel, then mellow sandy earth; and set the cuttings (three or four in a pot) with the lower ends sloping outward so as to touch the side of the pot. If difficult to take root, like mirtle, oleander, &c., it will add success to cover the cuttings with large sized tumblers to preserve a moist atmosphere—or cover with a pane of window glass laid flat on the surface of the pot—the earth and cuttings being an inch or two lower than the rim.

Another and more ingenious method of managing difficult cuttings is here given:

Take a large sized flower pot and fill it one-quarter to one third full of potsherds, then take a small flower pot and then stop the bottom firmly with clay, say one inch in depth, set this in the middle of the large pot, so that the rims of both will be the same height, then fill the space, around the outside of the small pot with sandy earth, and insert the cuttings around this space so that the lower ends will touch the outside of the inner pot, then fill the same pot with water, and replenish it as often as it soaks away. This will keep the cuttings sufficiently moist without danger of excess. [Ohio Cultivator.

INDIAN NUMERALS.

Some singular developments appear on this subject in the inquiries which are making under the authority of Congress at the Indian Bureau. It is found that while we are paying large annuities to many of the tribes who are still in the mere hunter or barbaric state, these tribes do not comprehend the simplest rules of addition and division. None of them have the slightest idea of *mental arithmetic*. They cannot multiply or divide a figure. And they have no clear appreciation of even moderate sums, of say five or ten thousand dollars, unless the pieces of coin are spread out before them. But for all large sums they are in the dark, and are entirely unable to understand a *mental divisor*. Some of them cannot count a thousand. Bundles and sticks, tied up, are the ordinary mode of counting.

Their arithmetical root is clearly decimal. Five fingers on each hand, held up, is a decimal, five toes on each foot, appealed to, converts this into a vingtigesimal. There are separate words for digits, from one to ten. *Mi-tes-wa.* The nine former are then added after the latter to nineteen. Twenty is denoted by a new term, *im-tun-a.* The digits from one to nine are then added to this word till twenty-nine. Thirty is a compound, meaning three tens; forty, four tens, and so on, to ninety-nine. One hundred is a new term, in *twank.* The terms one, two, three, &c., uttered before this, render the count exact to one thousand, which is called *a great twank*, and the same prefixture of the names for the digits can be repeated to ten thousand.

This is the Algonquin mode. But the pieces of money or any things of any kind, must be shown, to enable them to understand the sum. There is no rule of multiplication, division, &c. There is absolutely no *mental* appreciation of sums. This denotes how carefully, how *simply* and *pains-takingly* money transactions should be conducted with the Indians, and how liable they are to misunderstand offers made for their lands, and to misapprehension or deception.

The more advanced tribes are better arithmeticians. They have profited by education, and more by intermixture of races. The Choctaws have native terms to *ten hundred thousand*. By adopting at this point, the English terms "million" and billion," with a peculiar orthography, they can compute higher. The agent for the Cherokess reports original terms for very high sums—which, however, there is reason to believe, not one in a thousand of the common people understands.—[National Intelligencer.

Capt. Yorke, of Salem, West Jersey, has a beautiful specimen of the *Paraguay Jessamine* or *Francecia Latfolia*, propagated from a slip brought from Buenos Ayres, as we see by a notice in the Standard. The flower, at its first blooming, is purple, which soon becomes white, tinted with pink, and afterwards assumes the most delicate and spotless white. At times flowers embracing the three colors may be seen in one cluster.

DIGNITY OF THE PRESS.

We quote the following article from the "*Columbian*," a well conducted paper, published in Cincinnati:

Some of our contemporaries are just finding out that a work advertised by a publisher in Boston, and a stereotyped puff of which I. a appeared in almost every paper in the Union, is an imposture, and with great seeming indignation exposing the fraud and cautioning the public against being gulled by it.

It is a great pity that they had not made the discovery earlier, thus not only saving their own credit, but the dear people's money. The puff alluded to was published as editorial in almost every paper with which we exchange; in many of the leading *literary* paper, appearing prominently among their book notices, or otherwise conspicuously displayed.

Now our object in noticing the affair at all, is not to join in the hue and cry against the poor publisher, for we are not of those who aided to give the production its notoriety, but simply to condemn the newspaper press for debasing itself by the insertion of anything in the shape of a literary notice, or patent medicine puff, and giving it the editorial sanction without examination into the merits of the article, and simply because it is accompanied by a dollar note or two.

The whole system of throwing open the editorial columns of a public print to any one disposed to employ them at ten or twenty cents a line, is a disgrace to the American newspaper press, and we hope the present exposition may have some effect in correcting the evil.

☞ We think it a gross imposition on the public for an Editor of a paper to permit an advertiser to write puffs for his articles and set them in the editorial column. When the puff comes from the owner of the wares the public have a right to know the fact. An editor must be weak or wicked to admit a fiction into his chair. [Editor.

NEW APPORTIONMENT.

A new apportionmet of Senators and Representatives takes place this year, agreeable to provisions of the Constitution. The Senate is based on population and the number limited to 40. Every District is entitled to one, and no District can have more than six. Franklin will probably lose a Senator, and it may be doubtful whether Hampshire will be able to retain two. In the apportionment in 1840, after 39 Senators had been distributed, Middlesex was found to have the largest unrepresented fraction, and the fortieth Senator was assigned to her.

The basis of the present House of Representatives is a population of 1200 for the first Representative, and 2400 for every additional Representative. If the whole population of the Commonwealth, during the last ten years, has increased to 770,000, (of which there can be no doubt,) then the number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one Representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, must be increased one tenth. The same rule is to be applied to small towns not entitled to a Representative every year. This provision is designed to prevent the House of Representatives from becoming too numerous. If the population of the State have increased to 840,000, the number will be increased one twentieth; and for every additional increase of 70,000, the addition of one tenth is required. The population of the State is probably about one million. The representation of small towns, therefore, will be much reduced.

The returns of the census of the population taken on the first of May, must be made to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the 30th of June, to make the apportionment, and cause the same to be published by the first day of September next.

[Hampshire Gazette.

TO PRESERVE HAMS THROUGH THE SUMMER.—Make a number of common cotton bags, a little larger than your hams; after the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the very best kind of sweet, well-made hay, cut it with a knife, and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags; tie the bags with good strings, put on a card of the year to show their age, and hang them up in the garret or some dry room, and they will hang five years, and will be better for boiling than on the day you put them up. This method costs but little, as the bags will last for years. No flies or bugs will trouble the hams if the hay is well pressed around them, the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and the hay will impart a fine flavor to the hams.

The hams should be treated in this manner before the warm weather sets in, and the present time is about the right season in many places.

☞ We cannot vouch for this recipe. We can only say the experiment is easily tried. [Editor.

OGDENSBURG RAILROAD. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this road was held in Champlain, on the 26th ult. The following gentlemen were elected Directors—T. P. Chandler, Robert G. Shaw, Benjamin T. Reed and J. W. Edmands, of Boston; Isaac Spaulding of Nashua, N. H.; Charles Paine of Northfield, Vt.; J. L. Russell, Canton, N. Y.; Hiram Horton, Malone, N. Y.; George Redington, Waddington, N. Y.; George V. Hoyle, Champlain, N. Y.; James H. Titus, New York city; G. N. Seymour and Henry Van Rensselaer, Ogdensburg. T. P. Chandler was re-elected President; William T. Eustis, of Boston, Treasurer; and James G. Hopkins, Clerk. Colonel Charles L. Schatter remains Chief Engineer and Superintendent. The whole line (117 miles) is expected to be ready for business operation on the first of October next. [Burlington Free Press.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

PREPARED MOLASSES FOR FRUIT. As economy is the order of the day, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to communicate to our ladies a receipt for preparing molasess for preserving fruit, &c., which renders it much better suited for that purpose than a syrup prepared from the best

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1850.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Congress has been in session for six months and a half. What has been done? The members have hardly become acquainted with each other yet, and no one can calculate what is to be the result of this long session

One of the troubles at head quarters is a lack of the first principle that ought to govern all assemblies of men. That principle is that a majority of the members should rule the minority. This principle is now flatly denied by many of the hot heads who have been sent to make laws for the nation. Southern men perceive that our growth is more rapid than theirs, and that this will continue to be the case under our free institutions. They are therefore resolved on artificial schemes to secure the legislation of the country in the hands of a minority.

This was to have been done according to the Calhoun scheme by an alteration of the Constitution. The Slave States were to have as many Senators as the Free States though their numbers might not half equal them; and the calculation was, as some of the Southern members of Congress avowed, that having a common interest, slave holders would combine together and generally carry any measure in which that interest felt concerned —for the Northern members having no such common interest could be easily divided and conquered, as they usually have been for thirty years past.

Another set of Southern schemers think to rule the majority of the nation by threats of disunion, and by stopping the wheels of government They openly declare that unless the majority submits to the minority they will oppose all the important measures essential to the continuance of the government. They avow their readiness to oppose all grants to sustain the government—even at the risk of losing their own pay for the important services they have rendered the country.

The amount of the whole is, that these men are determined to oppose the rule of a majority of the members. By finesse and dishonorable means they intend to make the majority submit to their measures planned in caucus, and they have held the reins so long that they make no secret of their nefarious plans to stop legislation and throw the country into confusion.

Since this is the case—since these are evidently their *principles*—it is time for Freemen to awake and assert their rights. It is high time that members from the Free States should recollect what the understanding was between them and their constituents at the time when they were candidates for this important agency.

California is not yet admitted as one of the States of this Union *because her legislature adopted the same Precise in regard to slavery* which was unanimously adopted by our fathers in 1787 for all the territories belonging to the United States. This is the only reason why that new State has not been admitted, and all the members of Congress well know that this is the main cause of the opposition to that measure.

Yet the members of the House suffer themselves to be wheedled and tricked, month after month, the spoil and the foot-ball of a *minority* of their members. Nearly three to one were in favor of admitting California as a State of this Union many weeks ago, but they were baulked and defeated by a *minority* of the House.

At length it was agreed, and was so recorded, that all debate on this question should cease on Tuesday of this week, and that the vote should be then taken. We shall see by-and-by how this rule is regarded. It was calculated by the enemies of freedom that before this time the members of the House might be so wrought upon as to forget what they promised before they left home.

Mr. Clay has been active to accomplish his schemes. Mr. Webster has other plans in his head. Gen. Cass has his projects, and Col. Benton has his. Is it not time that the majority in the House should act and let the nation feel its weight?

The President waits very patiently for Congress to do the legislation of the country—he seems not to have interfered in the least with the action of either House, but waits, as he agreed to, when he was a candidate, for the other Branches of the government to proceed unmolested by him. He has recommended general measures as he was bound to do—and none of the schemers in either House has yet suggested a more feasible course in regard to California and the territories than he has.

☞ Mr. Edward Ames of Marshfield had three geese set on thirteen eggs each, this spring, and they hatched and brought up all but one, making 38 goslings! They were mongrels of the "Mountain and Bremen." One of these geese for five years running has been set on thirteen eggs and has hatched and reared them all. She was set on a second litter recently and has hatched nine of them, making 22 this year.

Several of these were sold in market this week weighing from nine to ten and a half pounds each, when dressed. These were very fine, to look at.

☞ On the fourth page will be found a remarkable narration of Mr. Paine's "Electric Light." It is copied from one of the most respectable papers in this city—and we give it to our readers without endorsing it. The sum reported to be given for it appears improbable.—This Mr. Paine is the gentleman who was not long since called "The great Un-shot." But we hope he has hit the mark according to the report, and are willing it should be proved true. Let us wait and see.

☞ Mr. Gliddon's Mummy has turned out to be a man instead of a Priestess. He concludes its date to be nine hundred years before the Christian Era, instead of fifteen hundred. His ingenuity in excusing the mistake has been much commended; but it does not appear what else he could call it.

If the remains had been left where the relatives deposited them, this mistake would never have been found out:—and twenty seven hundred years hence it will be forgotten. Beware of "outside" inscriptions, as the Chinese are of outside barbarians.

☞ On Wednesday, before the Supreme Court, P. Merrick Esq. presented a petition and bill of Errors in the case of Prof. Webster.—The matter was argued by C. B. Goodrich, Esq., which was answered by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth. The matter is held under consideration by the Court, and we do not yet learn that they have come to a decision.

☞ The Sons of Temperance had a large procession in this city on Tuesday; they made a very good appearance and seemed to enjoy the day which was very favorable.

☞ The Canada arrived at East Boston on Wednesday afternoon—the news as telegraphed to the daily papers is in another column.

☞ Yesterday, at 11 o'clock the thermometer in State Street stood at 80 deg. with sunshine and a fair prospect of rising.

☞ J. J. Nolan Esq. of Dublin, has just published a small volume on Poultry, under the title of "*Domestic Fowls &c.*" in which we find some very good suggestions. Mr. Nolan is an amateur in these matters and his description of the "True Dorking" fowls may be seen on our first page. It was not thought expedient to have the figure engraved, although referred to in said article. He also speaks of the "White Dorkings" on another page as much inferior in size &c. in his vicinity, to the others.

Fruit Prospects. There probably never was a more promising prospect for fruit in this section of the country, than at the present time. Indeed from the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, we hear the most flattering accounts. [Syracuse Journal.

The Worcester Spy of this week remarks on this topic:—

We regret to say that we cannot confirm the above statement, so far as this vicinity is concerned. The long term of wet weather, with cold easterly winds, which prevailed at the time of the blooming of the fruit trees, had a very unfavorable influence on them, and the fruit to a very considerable extent perished. There will be very few plums. Cherries, if nothing further should happen to them, will possibly yield a half a crop. The peaches have suffered very badly.

The trees appeared to be in fine condition in the spring, and generally bloomed very freely. But the foliage has been badly affected with the red blister, and has fallen from the tree, badly. Added to this is, the blackening of the bark of the twigs of last year's growth, and the exudation of gum therefrom, showing a very diseased condition, and, between the two, there will not be very much fruit on a great portion of the trees. In some localities they have escaped with less injury. We do not understand whether the disease in the twigs is caused by unfavorable weather or by the operation of some minute insect.

Pears, too, have suffered severely, and many kinds which blossomed full have hardly any fruit remaining on the trees. Some of the hardier varieties, however, such as Louise Bonne de Jersey, Dix, &c., are not much injured, and promise fair for a good crop. We have not had much opportunity to examine apple orchards, but from their late blooming and hardier character, we think they are not much affected; an opinion which is confirmed by observation, so far as we have had opportunity to make it.

Nashville Convention, June 13.—In Convention, yesterday, Mr. Dawson offered a resolution that all parties in the South form into a new party, to be called the Southern Republican Party. Afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Mathews presented an address to the people of the non-slaveholding states. Laid on the table.

Mr. Tucker of Virginia made an able speech, in which he said he would vote for the address, with amendments, if calculated to promote harmony. He would vote for anything to secure that object. He referred to the present union of Clay, Cass, and Webster, and argued mischief from it. He discussed the question of disunion, and declared, if the event came to pass, the South could sustain itself

Judge Sharkey addressed the Convention in favor of the amendment to the address.

The main question was put, and the address was adopted unanimously.

The resolutions reported relating to the Texas boundary were adopted; the resolutions of thanks &c., to the officers of the Convention were passed; and after some leave-taking speeches, the Convention adjourned, to meet again six weeks after adjournment of Congress.

☞ We comply with the request to copy the following from the Traveller:—

Gift of a Magnificent Bible. With no ordinary pleasure, I acknowledge the receipt of a most beautiful and splendid copy of the *Holy Scriptures* from an unknown lady. In it is written, "Presented to Dr. Francis Cogswell, of Bedford, as a token of esteem and gratitude for his generous advocacy of woman's political rights in his Concord letter.—Martha."

Finding that my motives in writing that communication have been misconceived, self-respect compels me to say, it was a *burlesque* on female politics and the course pursued by the mad-brained advocates of woman's rights. Should the 'fourth party" take umbrage at this frank confession, I shall have cause to apprehend an immediate excommunication from their Church.

It is worthy of remark that the political rights of females are not *recognized* in the teachings of the very book so kindly presented to me, and for which the fair donor will please accept my most profound acknowledgments.

Very respectfully, &c.,
Francis Cogswell.

Bedford, June, 1850.

The Cuba Business.—Capt. Tatnall, of the Saranac, arrived at Washington from Havana reports officially that everything was tranquil at Havana. The Contoy and Woman's Island prisoners had been visited by our Consul, and proceedings were conducted in open Court. Capt. Tatnall took Collector Douglass and Judge Marvin from Key West to Havana, to attend the trial of the prisoners, and establish their innocence. Our officers were received courteously, and the Captain of Marine invited Capt. Tatnall to partake of hospitality, which was declined. All danger of rupture was considered over. The Albany and Germantown had gone to Pensacola, Signor Alcoy admits the distinction in favor of prisoners not taken in the act, and will abide Signor Calderon's decision.

Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Directors for the ensuing year:—Danl. Shattuck, President; Nathan Brooks, Treasurer; Stedman Buttrick of Concord; Caleb Butler of Groton; James Russell of West Cambridge; Joel Adams, Lowell; Abijah Thompson, Woburn; Charles Tower, Stow; Joseph Bacon, Newton.

Burglaries in Dorchester. The dwelling-house of Mr. E. L. Howe, Park street, Dorchester, was entered by burglars on Tuesday morning, through the lower windows, by cutting the sash—and the parlor was ransacked, a lot of books, a microscope, and sundry articles of clothing carried off.

☞ The safe of the Connecticut River Bank at Charlestown, N. H was broken open on Tuesday night and some ten thousand dollars stolen. The money was found the next day in Marlow in a carriage with horse harnessed, supposed to be left by the robbers who were afraid of getting caught.

The dwelling and other buildings of Dr. Ira S. Chase, in Alexandria, N. H., with most of his furniture, medicines and instruments, horse, carriages and harnesses, were burned by an incendiary on the night of the 8th inst. No insurance.

The Cleveland Herald of the 10th inst. announces that the first rain for nearly ten weeks, had fallen the night before, and was gratefully received. The roots of the grass about the country were fairly burned to dust.

Roland Litchfield, jr., was on Tuesday evening elected City Marshal of Cambridge, in place of Abraham Edwards, resigned.

The city of Portsmouth has passed a law shutting up all places of traffic, such as barber shops, bar rooms, &c., on Sunday. Apothecaries were allowed to keep open, but were not allowed to sell anything except for medicinal purposes.

The barn of Jacob Colton of Longmeadow was set on fire and destroyed on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday morning the barn of Mr. Henry Lowder, on Centre street, Jamaica Plain, was burned, with its contents, and his dwelling house, near by, considerably injured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC

AT NEW YORK.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Sunday afternoon.

The Steamship Atlantic has arrived, in ten days and eight hours passage from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 29th of May.

The Atlantic brought 73 passengers.

Markets. Cotton is firm at the previous rates. Breadstuffs the same. Consols 96 1-8 a 96 1-4.

The political news is interesting. The King of Prussia has been assassinated. The French Assembly had passed the first section of the new electoral law. The soldiers at Montpelier and other places in the South of France have manifested a republican spirit.

In England, the Greek question continues to agitate the public mind. The final recall of the Russian Minister from London was every moment expected. The breach between England and Russia appears to be greatly widened.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

Liverpool Markets. Sales of Cotton to the 26th, amounted to 27,000 bales, on the 27th to 10,000, and to the 28th to 5000. About half taken on speculation.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Greek Question, &c. The London Times has the following, respecting the Greek question, &c.: It cannot be doubted that the Russian Cabinet is as prepared, in conformity with its very solemn declaration since made public, to mark its sense of those transactions as when the note of the 26th of April was written. It might still be hoped at St. Petersburg that the mediation of France would prevail.—We have yet to learn the effect produced on that Court by the renewal of coercive measures, but it cannot fail to be at least as acute as it was in Paris. Meanwhile, the indications already given by Lord Palmerston of similar designs against Naples and Tuscany have put all the powers on their guard against the recurrence of such a surprise as the blockade of the Piræus. The French fleet has been for some months in the bay of Naples, prepared to ward off an attack in in that quarter, and with instructions to support the King of the two Sicilies. The Times regards the departure of the Russian minister from London, at no distant day, as an event which must happen. These occurrences happening in rapid succession, and accompanied with undisguised aversion on the part of foreign states, are not matters of indifference. They are, on the contrary, warnings and precursors of a state of isolation, utterly at variance with the inclinations, the traditions, and the interests of Great Britain. From the first hour of Lord Palmerston's return to office, these results have been already foreseen and predicted: they were then discernible to an attentive observer of the future, They are now visible in the broad daylight of the present.

FRANCE.

In Paris every thing remains perfectly quiet, and little if any apprehensions now prevail with respect to an outbreak. The debate on the electoral law proceeds steadily, and it is thought the bill will be passed entire in the course of the present week. It appears that another interview has taken place between the President of the French Republic and the English ambassador, but it is believed that no amicable arrangement has been come to with respect to the existing differences between the two governments; in fact it is said that both the President and the French government are as determined on demanding the due execution of the London convention as they were the day M. Drouyn Delarys was recalled.

A French paper states that it hopes the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, yet goes on to give accounts of active preparations at all the French Navy Yards for defence, such as the collecting of seamen, manning of ships, steamers, &c.

ITALY.

Advices from Rome come down to May 20th. The much-talked-of Consistory was being held, but nothing officially transpired relative to the matter discussed. It was generally understood out of doors that the Papal Association would refer in tones of severity to the conduct of the Sardinian government.

PRUSSIA.

We learn from Berlin that the reports of the king of Prussia's health are unfavorable; some degree of fever has set in, and the wound itself is swollen and much inflamed. The target at which the criminal Sefelege practised pistol shooting has been found, and evidences that he was a good and steady shot.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA

AT HALIFAX.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Tuesday morning, 9 1-2 o'clock.

The Canada, from Liverpool, June 1st, at noon, arrived at this harbor last night, and at the wharf at 9 1-2 o'clock this morning.

The Viceroy sailed from Galway for Halifax and New York, June 1st, but has not yet arrived here, and was not spoken by the Canada.

ENGLAND.

The new House of Parliament was occupied by the Commons on Wednesday. Since then, Lord John Russell has obtained leave to re-introduce the bill which was rejected by the Lords at the last session, to enable Baron Rothschild to take his seat for the city of London.

An address to Her Majesty, by Lord Ashley, has been carried, asking that measures may be taken to stop all Post office labor on the Sabbath, throughout the Kingdom. The address met with unavailing opposition from the Cabinet.

Busy negotiations are going on between the French Cabinet and Downing street, and the dead pause in the quarrel is only broken by the rumor that General Lahite will return to-morrow; that the Russian ambassador has been recalled from St. James.

In the meantime, public opinion, both in England and France, seems to have summed up the controversy, deciding that there is a secret cause behind the alleged cause of dispute, a cipher for the diplomatists, eligible to ordinary eyes, and that while it may be insisted upon already that Lahite was too hasty, Lord Palmerston will, it is believed, in the end, be placed in a position to put beyond all doubt that his offensive demonstrations were, after all, precautions in self-defence. The decision of the Arches Court, in the Gorham case, has been postponed till the 10th of June.

IRELAND.

A shocking murder took place in Cullovill, Arnagh county, on Thursday week. The victim was Robert Manlove, the agent of Rev. Mr. Hamilton, who was attacked by some of the tenants, who beat his head to pieces with stones. Emigration is perceptibly falling off. The crops look extremely well.

FRANCE.

The principal speakers in the continued debate on the Electoral law have been Lamartine, Thiers, Jules Favres, Grevy and Leon Faucher. All the amendments moved have been defeated. The second article was carried by an immense majority, the Funds going up as the Mountain went down. There have been several sensations in the course of the debates, occasioned by the quarrels between the individual members.

Liverpool Markets.—Shoulders—In good demand. Hams neglected. Lard—Since the early part of the week large arrivals have checked sales at 31s 9d for fair quality. Cheese—Prices have receded during the week from 1s to 2s per cwt; sales are large. Tallow slightly improved. Ashes in fair demand at previous prices. Coffee—General dullness pervades the market; a few tierces Jamaica sold since Tuesday at 55 to 68s; late telegraphic advices from London represent an improvement in prices: sales there of plantation Ceylon, new crop, at 47 a 60s, and Madras at 45s per cwt. Sugars—In foreign the business of the week has been extensive at very full prices. Rice dull, and lower prices have been accepted.

Cotton advanced 1-8 fair Orleans 7 5-8. Sales for the week rising 65,000 bales of which speculators took near 22,000, and exporters less than 100 bales. Flour, a better feeling exists, but no advance can be quoted; same remarks apply to wheat. Corn—A dull market at prices 6d to 1s lower. Provisions—A moderate business at very full prices. Pork—No improvement; limited business, prices in favor of buyer Bacon—Good inquiry for Irish buyers, but from want of assortment of middling description, the business is limited—the finer sorts more slowly.

Naval Stores—Unusually large arrivals caused prices to recede at public sale. Thursday. Turpentine commanded only 5s 7d, and was withdrawn. Tar—No sales. Rosin—5000 bbls sold at 2s 7d to 8d for common qual ty. Oils—Olive in more demand; Sperm, £85 4s per ton: Linseed, moderate business at 30s 7d. Spirits Turpentine commanded 30s per cwt—small sales.

The Money Market continues steady, and discounts are easily obtained at the currency of last week. Consols closed on Wednesday at 96 3-8, and each day since at 96 1-4. There is less action in the market for American securities, but quotations are unaltered except for U. S. Sixes of '62: New York State fives of '65, Pennsylvania fives, and Massachusetts fives, which are a fraction lower.

Freights at Liverpool.—Dead weight has been exceedingly scarce this week. The freight of Ireland has fallen considerably, but measurement goods are abundant and passengers still numerous. Several ships have arrived, but all the disposable tonage was taken up immediately at full rates.

Manchester.—The reports from the manufacturing districts are rather improved in tone, and the price of goods at Manchester is gradually creeping up; this effect has been produced by the continued accounts received from the American markets relative to the deficit in the yield of the past season, which has rather lessened the caution of buyers for foreign markets.

Cotton Market—[Brown & Co's circular report since departure of the Atlantic.] Liverpool, May 31st. The speculative excitement in the cotton market has increased since Wednesday, and the sales of the week are 65,340 bales, of which 22,000 are to speculators and 3500 for export. Prices are again a shade higher, admitting now of an advance of one-eighth penny on the quotations of Tuesday, except Mobile, which is still put at seven three eighths penny.

Corn Markets.—Indian Corn is again 6d lower, but rather more doing in it to-day, at the reduction. In other respects the Corn markets are very dull, and speculation quite suspended.

London, May 31st. Millers buy with caution, and Monday's prices could not be obtained for Wheat. Flour inactive, but not lower.

"Gold—Gold—Gold!" We were favored, this morning, with the privilege of seeing and handling a lump of pure gold, fresh from the mines of California, weighing over thirty-nine ounces, and worth some $800. Mr. J. E. P. Weeks brought it from the "diggins," and will forward it to Mr. Jacob Carter, of Concord, N. H. whose son Abiel was the fortunate man to discover it. He had toiled six weeks, and had not earned $15, when one day he stuck his pick-axe into something hard, and raked out this noble specimen of the golden ore.

Mr. Weeks brings home quite a number of small parcels of gold, to the amount of $15,000, consigned to "California widows" and others who mourn the absence of gold-seeking friends. [Times.

Fugitives from Justice. Officers Ham and Harrington arrested in this city, yesterday morning, Benjamin Manchester and two others charged with the recent robbery of a large quantity of jewelry and silver ware from a store in Providence. Manchester recently escaped from prison at Providence.

We learn that the officers have recovered a trunk containing about $600 worth of plate; this is only a portion of the property stolen. They have also arrested a woman on charge of receiving the stolen goods. When Manchester broke out of the State Prison at Providence, he stole a pair of trowsers containing the watch and money of one of the keepers. [Times

Great Trotting Match. A match came off over the Centreville Course, L. I., Friday, against time, Mr. John Purdy having undertaken to drive a mare one hundred miles within ten hours, for $1,000. The feat was accomplished in nine hours and forty minutes, and a quarter within the stipulated time. This is said to be the greatest trotting feat ever performed in this country.

Cyrus Alger & Co, at their foundry at Foundry street, are constructing the largest lathe ever made. It is 32 feet in length, and will support 4 or 5 tons. It is manufactured for one of the machine shops at Hadley Falls Village. The same firm have in process of construction eight brass cannons, designed for Collins & Co's line of United States steamers. [South Boston Gazette.

Valuable. We learn from the New Bedford Mercury, that the whaleship Coral, Capt Seabury, from the Pacific Ocean, arrived at that port yesterday, with a cargo of 3000 barrels of Sperm Oil, to Gideon Allen and others; which, at present prices, is valued at about One Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Dollars.

New Orleans, June 7. The Ohio has arrived here from Havana. She brings dates to the 7th inst. Gen Lopez arrived here yesterday and was arrested this morning in the 4th district. His examination has just terminated, and he has been held for trial before the U. S. Commissioners. His bail is fixed at $13,000.

Darius Stafford, who has been in the Vermont state Prison four years for robbing the mail in Rutland county, has been pardoned out by President Taylor. He was put in for ten years.

By the late freshet in the Kennebunk River, five large buildings on the river, filled with ice, were upset, and the contents carried away by the flood, leaving but a small quantity for sale, mention the Kennebec.

Accident from Fire Crackers. A little daughter of Mr. Levi Goodnow, aged six years, was severely injured on Friday at Charlestown, by her clothes being set on fire by an India cracker, thrown near her by some boys. [Aurora.

Boots Off. On Wednesday week, says a Scotch paper, a commercial gentleman from England, who was lodging at the Buck's Head Hotel, Glasgow, called the boots of that establishment, and entrusted him with £130 in Scotch notes, desiring him to endeavor to have them changed for those of the Bank of England. Boots walked off, and has not since been heard of.

Fruit. Papers from the interior of New York informs us that there probably never was a more promising prospect for fruit in that section of the country than at the present time.

Sentence. William Hanley, convicted in Providence of the murder of his wife, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 15th day of November next.

Hon. Hiram Weed, secretary of the state of Connecticut, died at his residence in Danbury at half-past 12 o'clock on Friday, the 7th inst. He was fifty years of age.

Doctor S. G. Howe, the well-known Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, has taken passage for Europe in the Asia. Dr. Edward Jarvis of Dorchester will be acting Superintendent in his absence.

Mobile, May 25. Rev. John N. Maffit, well known in New York and vicinity, died here suddenly to-day. The cause of his death was a disease of the heart.

CUBA.

The Charleston papers come to us with Cuba accounts from Havana to the 30th ultimo, but they embrace nothing new except a more strong assurance that the timely arrival of the United States steamer Saranac off Havana prevented an engagement. The character of the despatches carried out by Capt Tatnall of the Saranac, and communications to Commanders Randolph and Lowndes, of the Albany and Germantown, who had gone out and intercepted the Spanish vessel with the captured expedition prisoners on board, was all that prevented it.—They met them a few hours sail from the Moro, and were about exacting their release, when the Saranac came up. The prisoners were placed in confinement on board a Spanish seventy-four in the harbor.

A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, says of this expedition:—

The Creole was taken possession of by the United States revenue officers: the stores on board, brought from Cardenas, were given up to the Spanish Consul to be returned to their owners; and there is no mention made of a single dollar in specie which it was said was stolen by the pirates. There were some boxes of ammunition, which were transferred for safe keeping to the U. S. schooner Petrel, and which were probably mistaken for specie.

A war with Spain is evidently the main object of those who promote the enterprise against Cuba. They have in view, in fact, not so much the plunder of Cuba, as of the United States commercial marine. If we get into war with Spain, the pirates will engage in privateering against our commerce, with letters of marque and reprisals, purchased from the Spanish authorities. The packet ships, with cargoes worth half a million, will reward the *patriotism* of the Cuban heroes.

Latest from Cuba. The U. S. steamer Saranac arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday morning, having left Havana on the 6th inst. She broke part of the frame sustaining her machinery on the day of leaving Havana, and came home using one wheel. She remained two days at Key West. Capt. Tatnall, her commander, arrived at Baltimore in steamer Norfolk, on Wednesday morning, and proceeded immediately to Washington. Capt. Tatnall received assurances from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners captured should be honorably dealt with until advices were received from Washington. The report that the Saranac had been placed under the authority of Cuba, to arrest vessels with invading parties on board, was incorrect. The prisoners of the late Cuba expedition had been treated with great kindness. All the Island was quiet when the Saranac left.

The shooting of the five prisoners, heretofore reported, is incorrect. The prisoners are at Havana, and will be sent home. The Spanish authorities expressed much satisfaction at the course of the American government.

The Captain of the Saranac called on the Captain General of Cuba, and stated reasons why the men captured at Contoy had abandoned the expedition, and inquired what course the Spanish authorities intended to pursue relative to the men captured at Contoy and Cardenas. In reply he was informed that a distinction had been made between the former and those who had landed at Cardenas. The former were well treated, and would have a fair opportunity to prove their innocence. No one was permitted to visit them. The interview was altogether satisfactory.

Killed.—An Irishman named Griffin, was killed at Charlestown on Saturday evening by lightning. He was a cooper by trade, and was proceeding to his home in company with another man at the time of the fatal occurrence. The lightning struck the ground some distance from where Griffin was walking, and it is remarkable that though he was instantly killed there were no marks upon his body. Another man, who was walking with Griffin was knocked down by the shock, but recovered. The deceased was a man about thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children. The accident occurred on Main street, near the Neck.

Extraordinary Marriage.—A Mr. Hopkins of Lowndes county, Miss., aged 56, recently married a Miss Matthews, aged about 35. What renders this alliance so extraordinary is, that both parties are so afflicted with rheumatism that neither has walked a step in twenty-five years, and the bride is unable to dress or undress herself. The reason assigned by Mr. Hopkins for marrying Miss Matthews is "that some two years ago he married a woman that could walk, and she ran off with a stage driver, and he wanted a wife that he was certain couldn't get off."

New Orleans, June 7. The steamer Ohio has arrived here from Havana, with dates to 7th inst.

General Lopez arrived here yesterday, and was arrested this morning. His examination is just finished. He has been held for trial before the United States Commissioners, and his bail fixed at $13,000.

Sales of cotton for the week, 17,000 bales—prices unaltered; middling sold at 11 5-8, a 11 3-4, and fair 13c.

Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, bearing date June 4th. Gardner Chilson of Boston, for improvement in fire place grates; Chas. W. Hawkes of Boston, for improvement in printing presses: Oliver A. Kelly of Woonsocket, R. I., for improvement in shuttle motion of looms; Samuel S. May of Sterling, Mass. for improvement in nursery chairs. Design—Walter Byrent of Boston, for design for umbrella stands.

Geography for Young Ladies.—"Where's Hatcham?" inquired a young lady upon meeting with the name of that town in a newspaper. "Why, you stupid!" indignantly exclaimed her brother, "Hatcham is the first stage after Eghham, to be sure," and the young lady believed it.—[Punch.

Accident.—A horse belonging to Mr. Ricker at Newton Corner, attached to a cart, came in contact with the locomotive of the outward train on Saturday morning, and was killed. The horse was standing unhitched, and as the train approached he became frightened, and ran directly against the train.

Weather in Europe.—Heavy gales of wind have been experienced in Europe, which have proved very destructive to the shipping on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, twenty sail of ships having been lost, amongst them a Spanish war steamer and a schooner, all hands on board of which were supposed to have perished.

Suffocated. During the fire at Taunton, of Friday morning, Mr. Otis A. Reed, engineer in the steam saw-mill was suffocated in the basement story of the mill. It is supposed that after ineffectually attempting to arrest the flame, he left the engine room, but missing his watch he returned to procure it, and lost his life. He leaves a wife and child.

Speculation. The schooner Teolinda left Panama 4th December for this port, having been purchased there by a company, at a cost of $12,000. After a four months' cruise she put into San Diego in distress, and was sold there for the sum of $460. Two of the passengers have arrived at this port. [San Francisco Alta.

At Troy, N. Y. on Thursday, the stable attached to General Wool's house was destroyed by fire, together with several carriages, harnesses, &c., and two valuable horses, one of them his fine war horse, "Buena Vista," which he rode in that memorable battle.

Storebreaking. The store of David A. Metcalf, in Walpole, Mass., was entered on Friday night, through a back window, and a quantity of silks, &c., valued at $200, was stolen therefrom.

Fires. During the thunder storm of last Saturday the barns of Robert Melville in Pittsfield, and of Joseph Priest in Lurenburg, were set fire to and consumed. The latter contained some animals, tools, &c., and was partly consumed.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, June 1st, Mr James Coffin to Miss Athalinda Perkins, both formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

June 3, Mr Edward Faxon to Miss Eliza O. Pope, both of Boston; By Rev S. H. Winkley, Mr Wm. T. Gleason to Mrs Louisa Rennick, both of Boston.

June 11, by Rev E. N. Kirk, Mr Joseph Johnson, of Newburyport, to Miss Emeline Dole, of Boston.

June 10, Mr Daniel Jenks to Miss Phebe M. Brown, both of Lynn.

In Chelsea, June 12, Wm E. Humphrey, of this city, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Asa Webb, Esq. of C.

In Charlestown, June 9, Mr John Johnson to Miss Josephine, daughter of Mr Richard Dover, all of C.

In East Boston, June 9, by the Rev Mr Webster, Mr Geo. B. Fowle to Miss Ellen G, daughter of Rev James C. Frothingham, of Williamsburg, Long Island.

At Jamaica Plain, the 5th inst, by the Rev Mr Thompson, Mr George Treadwell, of Salem, to Miss Ellen F., daughter of R. A. Lamb.

In Brighton, June 11, William C. Strong, Esq. of Newton, to Miss Marguerite, daughter of Joseph Breck, Esq. of B.

In Rochester, N. H., June 12, Mr J. Russell Bradford, of Boston, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Jeremiah Woodman, Esq. of R.

At Medford, 10th inst, by Rev L. H. Angier, Mr L. K. Bowers, of the firm of Hurd, Bowers & Richard, Boston, to Miss Cara B. Pratt, of M.

In Stoughton, on the 6th inst, by Eben'r. W. Tolman, Esq. Mr George H Badger to Miss Clarissa Fisher. Also, on the 7th inst, by the same, Mr John Allen to Miss Mary Badger, all of Stoughton.

In Hingham, June 11, Mr Henry Plympton, merchant, of Boston, to Mrs Olive Stephenson Corbett, daughter of Jas. Stephenson, Esq. of H.

In Stoughton, June 6, Mr George H. Badger to Miss Clarissa Fisher; June 7, Mr John Allen to Miss Mary Badger.

In Portsmouth, Oliver March, Esq. of Lowell, to Miss Emma Clark.

DEATHS.

In this city, June 9, Miss Maria, daughter of the late Bishop Parker, 61 years; Catherine, wife of Hon James T. Austin; Emma Caroline, eldest child of Amariah and Lemirah Storrs, 6 yrs 2 mos.

June 11, wrs Mary H, wife of Mr Daniel R. Ford, 36 yrs.

June 6, Mar Julia, youngest daughter of Rev Leonard A. and Octavia J. Grimes, 14 yrs.

June 7, after a short illness, Foy Newton, 63 years; for thirty years toll-gatherer on Cambridge bridge.

In Charlestown, June 9, Mary Norton, daughter of Levi and Hannah Goodnow, 5 yrs 7 mos.

In Roxbury, June 7, Elizabeth Winslow, daughter of Reuben and Harriet Winslow, 13 years.

In Bever'y, on the 7th inst. Elisha, you gest son of H. Fisher and Mar. S. Flagg, aged 3 yrs 13 days.

In Duxbury, June 8, Mrs Hannah Loring, wife of Mr Nath'l Winsor, aged 70 years.

In Brookline, June 1, Lydia Gardiner, daughter of John C. Faxon, 17 yrs mos.

In Hingham, June 5, Mrs Harriet Perkins, aged 53 years, daughter of the late Capt Ed. Wilde.

In Brookfield, Mass, June 4, Sarah Russell, daughter of William B and Anna Shaw Greene, 2 yrs 3 mos.

In Plymouth, June 4, Mrs Eliza, wife of Capt. Sylvanus How, of P, and daughter of Mr Samuel Lucas, of Boston, 3 yrs.

In Franklin June 7, Mr George P. Fisher, late a Conductor of the New York and New Haven Railroad, 37 yrs

In Hanover, after a long and severe sickness, Mrs Abigail, wife of John Little, 37 yrs.

In Worcester, 2nd inst, Mr Amos Gould, of Ipswich, Ms of dropsy on the heart, aged 74 years.

In Hopkinton, 2 th inst, Mr Elijah Ilsby, aged 81.

In Brentwood, N. H., May 23, Mr Aaron Merrill, aged about 35.

In Paxton June 4, of dysentery, Mary Jane, only daughter of Porter and Augusta Holman, aged 3 years 11 mos.

Too sweet a flower on earth to bloom,
Lies slumbering in the silent tomb,
While with the hosts of heaven above
Her gentle spirit rests in love.

In Franklin, Ms, June 10, Nath'l Miller, in his 86th year.

In New York, June 10, John T. Brigham expired very suddenly yesterday while at his store; he was struck with an apoplectic fit.

In New Orleans, May 17, Mr John S. Hammond, of Marblehead, aged 53. Mr H was on his way home from California—was taken sick while crossing the Isthmus—and died in two days after his arrival at New Orleans.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on June 8, 76.

Males, 34. Females, 42. Children under 5 years of age, 25.

Causes—Apoplexy 2; disease of bowels 2; inflammation of do. 4; do of brain 1; bronchitis 1; consumption 7; convulsions 2; cancer 1; canker 1; croup 1; childbed 1; dysentery 1; dropsy 1; do of brain 3; drowned 2; erysipelas 4; exhaustion 1; typus fever 2; typhoid do 2; scarlet do 2; lung do 2; rheumatism 1; hooping cough 2; disease of heart 2; hemorrhage 1; infantile diseases 5; inflammation of lungs 1; disease of liver 1; marasmus 2; measles 1; old age 1; pleurisy 1; scald e 1; small pox 8; inflammation of stomach 1; teething 4, unknown 1.

The above includes 8 deaths at the City Institutions. Americans, 34; foreigners and children of foreigners, 42.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing June 16.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	4 22	7 8	morn.	15 6
Monday.	4 21	7 8	0 24	15 16
Tuesday.	4 23	7 39	0 54	15 16
Wednesday	4 2	7 39	1 25	15 16
Thursday.	4 23	7 39	1 56	15 16
Friday.	4 3	7 39	2 28	15 16
Saturday.	4 23	7 40	3 2	15 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Ashes—The market remains without alteration, supplies of both kinds being ample; small sales of Pots at 5.a 5¼c, and Pearls 5¾a6c per lb.

Coal—Picton has arrived freely, but save al of the cargoes had been previously contracted for; sales have been made at 5.75 cash, and 6 per chal. 4 mos. Large arrivals of Anthracite, which description continues to sell by retail at $6 per chal, cash.

Coffee—There has been a good inquiry for the article, but prices remain about the same as last week. Sales of 15 0 bags St Domingo, for export, at 7¾c; and some Guanaves at 8c; 150 bags and 30 bbls St Jago at 8c; 300 do Java at 10¼10¾c; 40 do Sumatra at 9¼c per lb, mos.

Hides—The market for Codfish has been more active, and prices rather firmer within a few days past; sales of 150 cases large Cod, being about all the old remaining in the market, at 3.20, and some small at 2,25a2,37½, packed; new George's, 2,75 per qtl; Bake are dull at 1; new Haddock scarce at 1,75 a1,62½; Pollock, 1,62½ per qtl; losses, 500 qtls sold at former quotations; Mackerel are dull; sales of No 1 at 10a10,50; No 2, 8,50; No 3, new, 5a5,25 per bbl, cash.

Hay—There is a good demand for export, and a light supply; sales of Eastern pressed at 14a14,50 per ton, cash.

Hides—Prices continue to be well sustained, but the transactions have not been to any considerable extent; sales of 1000 Buenos Ayres at 13c; 500 do, average 21 lbs, 13,c. 600 do Mexican at 11½c; 400 Western wet-salted 4½c; 200 do do, 5c; 2000 do do dry 10 c per lb, 6 mos.

Hops—The sales are confined to small parcels to the trade at 14c per lb, cash.

Leather—There is a good demand for Sole, and considerable sales are making at quotec rates.

Lime—The demand is good for export, and Thomaston sells readily at 55c per cask, cash.

Metals—Sheathing Copper sells moderately at 21c; American and English yellow sheathing Metal at 17¼a18c per lb, 6 mos. In Iron there have been sales of 200 tons Scotch Pig, Garsherrie brand, 1 arrive, at $21 per ton, 6 mos; Lead is l

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

IN SENATE. Mr. Webster presented a petition from men of business in Boston, praying a further and fuller exploration of the coal region and beds in the United States. He made a few remarks, and anticipated the exportation of coal at no distant day. England had derived more of her wealth from coal than from any other source. Coal had been found in twenty of our States. Some parts of the United States were richer in coal than England. If, as he hoped, they should soon arrive at a peaceable conclusion of the present dispute, and harmony and prosperity be restored, he should take every occasion to propose measures to enable Professor Johnson to complete his exploration. The petition was ordered to be printed and referred.

Mr. Pratt of Maryland presented a memorial, protesting against the British monopoly of the guano trade. He offered a resolution, inquiring of the Secretary of State whether, by existing relations with Peru, our citizens are on an equal footing in respect to trade with the citizens of other governments, and if not, whether a treaty can probably be effected for placing them in such a position. After some remarks from Mr. Webster the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin of Maine, the bill for building a Custom House at Bangor was taken up, debated and amended so as to provide that the expense shall not exceed forty thousand dollars, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the compromise bill, being the special order, was taken up. Mr. Hale was entitled to the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Benton. Mr. Clay suggested that Mr. Benton had better not make his motion until the amendments were gone through with. Mr Benton withdrew his own amendment, and moved to postpone the whole matter until the fourth of March, 1851. He did so for the purpose of coming to a conclusion. He is now proceeding with a speech, opposing Mr. Clay's plan, and urging the claims of California to admission as a state.

Mr. Benton entertained the Senate nearly three hours in a speech characterized by a profusion of learning. He contended earnestly for the admission of California, and showed the injustice of scandal, and of the polygamous soldiering of the measures proposed by the Compromise bill. California was made the scape goat of slavery. He read from the Jewish customs of scape-goat to show that the analogy was complete. There are interesting historical, geographical, and physical views of New Mexico, illustrating his former positions, and argued against the Compromise bill, on the ground that there were no proper parties to the compromise. He knew no North, no South, but the bill recognized two sectional parties. It was a bad and dangerous precedent. In conclusion he made a sarcastic attack on Mr. Clay. His position, he said, superseded all the amendments, and it could be superseded itself only by a motion to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Hale replied very handsomely to Mr. Dawson's late personalities, and in the course of his remarks he said it was far from his purpose to serve out his present senatorial term, but he proposed at no very distant day to retire from the Senate, and all public scenes, to more congenial private life.

Brief rejoinders followed, mutually and in a courteous tone. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Evans of Maryland moved that the resolution to terminate the debate on the Californian question to-morrow be rescinded, and that to morrow two weeks be the time.

The Speaker said the motion would require the unanimous consent, or a suspension of the rules. Mr. Evans asked to make a few remarks. Preston King objected. Mr. Evans moved a suspension of the rules, and a call of the House. Mr. Cutler of Ohio, hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion. We come here to speak and not to vote, and he should regard it as a fraud on absent members to vote at this time. The Speaker said if the House should be called it would be found without a quorum—time would be consumed by the call of the House—he merely threw out this suggestion as the House had met early, to give more time for gentlemen to speak. The motions of Mr. Evans were severally agreed to. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Meade of Virginia, gave notice of the amendment he intended to offer:—First, admitting California with her present Constitution so modified as to limit one boundary to thirty-six, thirty, North latitude. Secondly, the territory south of that line to have a territorial government, and declaring to be repealed all laws which ever were in force in said territory; and to contain no clause prohibiting slavery. Thirdly, a territorial government to be established North of that line prohibiting negro slavery. Fourthly, making the extreme Northern boundary of Texas, thirty-six, thirty, and giving that State a bonus.

Mr. Bowdon of Alabama opposed the President's plan and the Senate compromise, and declared for non-intervention, or for a portion of the territory between North and South.

Mr. Gentry of Tennessee proceeded to show that the annexation of Texas and the war of conquest were the incipient causes of the present troubles. He was in favor of admitting California alone, or in combination with bills giving governments to the territories.

Mr. McClernand of Illinois spoke in condemnation of Mr. Wilmot, whose Proviso had caused agitation of the slavery question. He said that he had prepared a bill to admit California, and substantially re-enact the governments of New-Mexico and Utah now in force, and providing for a settlement of the boundary question, adopting non-intervention as to slavery.

Mr. Woodward of South Carolina next followed with an ultra Southern speech. He was opposed to the President's plan, and that of every body else. The California movement was a fraud. He was opposed to admitting citizenship to such a people as Mexicans, and hoped never to see a mulatto a representative to Congress. He had no idea of giving preference to Mexican mulattos over anglo Saxon mulattos.

Mr. Stanton of Tennessee followed and replied, particularly to Mr. Gentry's argument in favor of the President's plan, which did not go below the crust of the ulcer. He said that the Senate compromise was scarcely better. He thought Congress ought to rebuke the course of the executive with reference to California. He believed with Mr. Woodward that California had no right to admission, yet he would go for it, as part of an adjustment. He was opposed to encouraging Texas to part with a portion of her territory. The territories of New Mexico and Utah ought not to be organised in favor of the Missouri line to the Pacific. This was superior to Clay's plan, which was an unequal partition for the South, yet ought to be accepted. Mr. Stanton alluded to the vote of Mr. Cobb of Alabama for the Missouri cympromise in 1848.

Mr. Cobb explained and said he voted so because Mr. Woodward did.

Mr. Woodward explained by charging Mr Cobb with affecting a horror of compromise. Mr. Cobb became furious, and quite an exciting scene followed. Mr. Woodward charging that Mr. Cobb's course was injurious to the South as that of an abolitionist. Mr. Cobb repelling it indignantly. Mr. Stanton resumed, and closed with an argument in favor of the Missouri line. Mr Stephens of Pennsylvania had the floor when the Committee rose.

TUESDAY June, 11.

IN SENATE, Mr. Houston's resolution of inquiry of the President respecting the exercise of civil and military power in Texas was adopted.

The Compromise bill was taken up, and Mr. Case spoke for two hours, mainly in defence of the bill. He quoted from Mr. Horace Mann's letter to his constituents, and complained of his logic, taste, want of charity, and irreverent use of Scripture. He chastised him for slandering Mr. Webster, whose Newburyport letter he considered as one of the profoundest productions of the age. He contended vigorously against the President's non-action policy, which would leave the territories in a far worse condition than Mr. Clay's bill. Territorial non-action would not stop agitation. If stopped to-day it would be renewed in regard to the territories to-morrow, and would annoy every session of Congress until it was settled. It was better to settle the matter now and forever. Mr. Cass urged prompt, patriotic, and fearless legislation.

Mr. Dayton of New-Jersey followed, and after briefly noticing Mr. Cass's attack upon Mr. Mann, intimating he had replied to an absent *man*, while shrinking from answering Senators face to face, he proceeded with some general remarks upon the pending subject. It had been said if the Committee's plan was not adopted none could be; if so, he should ever believe it was because the Committee had been and was in favor of Compromise, and that no settlement could be effected without it. Our lives are made up of continual compromises. Amidst this universal agitation there was one consolation, it had proved the strength and solid foundations of our institutions. No other nation could have endured such agitation thus long without breaking to pieces.

He then proceeded to the subject of California. All conceded that she might be admitted with 36° 30' for her Southern boundary. To do this all established a territorial Government for the Southern portion, would be gaining nothing, for the people could prohibit slavery when asking for admission as a state, if a majority was in favor of it. He urged the compromise bill in order to stop agitation. By a union of measures more strength was given to each, and the sectional character against which Washington warned the country, would be removed. The plans of the President and of Mr. Clay were not antagonistic. They substantially agreed so far as both went, but that of Mr. Clay went much farther than the President, attempting to settle what he had left unsettled. It might be well to give New Mexico and Utah governments, but the difficulty in the way was the Proviso which the Senator had pronounced dead. A grand mistake. It was alive yet as they would see. A state government or no government was better than a territorial government with a continued agitation of the Proviso question, and he presumed that was the view of the President. The compromise bill did not do what it affected to do, but left things very much as it found them.

He had no apprehensions of civil war on the Texas question. That was impossible. It was the duty of the Supreme Court to settle the question. It had acted upon the boundary of nearly every state in the Union, and he argued from historical narratives that neither the United States, Mexico nor Texas, had ever legislated or acted as if they supposed Texas had a right to any portion of New Mexico. He concluded, by saying that the United States had a just claim to the territory in question, and was unwilling to buy it.

Mr. Dayton gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE met at 11 o'clock, and went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Howard of Texas spoke at length in favor of the boundary claim of Texas, and against the claim of California to a State organization. Gov. McDowell of Virginia, who looked pale from a recent attack of rheumatism, next spoke in a calm yet distinct tone, and the members gathered around in profound attention. He said everything depends upon a settlement of the question without further delay, and before the already complicated difficulties got worse, which they were doing every day. He said he thought restrictive measures as to slavery were not necessary for the protection of Northern States. Already there was an illimitable area of Free Soil destined to teem with population and prosperity. Why then would the North insist on such a resolution?

Mr. McDowell's hour having expired, there was a cry of "Go on McDowell," but Mr. Conger of New York objected.

Then came sundry amendments. One from Mr. Seddon of Virginia for the Missouri line principle, was followed by great confusion, points of order, appeals from the chair, motions for the Committee to rise, &c. Finally an amendment of Mr. Greene of Missouri, notified some time ago, was read. Various pro forma amendments were offered, and followed by five minutes speeches by Messrs. Seddon, Stanton of Kentucky, McKillie of Mississippi, Carter of Ohio, and Ashmun of Massachusetts. The Committee finally rose, and the HOUSE adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

IN THE SENATE, yesterday, Mr. Borland of Arkansas presented a memorial from the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, asking for a scientific explanation in connection with the survey of the Mexican boundary.

Mr. Underwood of Kentucky presented a petition from the citizens of Kentucky, complaining at the abduction of eight slaves to Ohio, and asking more stringent fugitive laws.

The resolution as to the expediency of placing officers and soldiers in the army on the same footing as the navy, was adopted. Mr. Walker submitted a resolution, directing inquiry into the propriety of ceding public lands to the states in which they lie.

Mr. Borland's bill to enable Arkansas and other states to reclaim swamp lands, was discussed, and passed.

The Compromise bill was taken up, and Mr. Dayton of New Jersy, resumed his argument against the giving of the ten millions to Texas, and leaving her lands to her own control. The only inducement for the payment was the settlement of the slavery agitation, and that would not be accomplished. He argued strongly against the proposed fugitive law, and asserted that the oath of the owners had heretofore been sufficient proof to reclaim fugitive slaves, which Mr. Clay doubted, and Mason of Virginia denied.

Mr. Dayton said he would be satisfied with Mr. Webster's bill, amendatory to the act of '13, advocating a jury trial at length, and thought state legislators would never interpose obstacles. They never had in New England, except in one case, opposed paying for the detention of fugitives, because the principle was applicable to every description of property and state losses. He was opposed to a conglomeration of measures.

Mr. Clay hoped the Senate would now proceed to vote. Mr. Foote spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Dayton, and in support of the compromise bill.

Mr. Benton withdrew his motion to postpone. Mr. Vulee moved that the 39th section be struck out. Mr. Shields of Illinois called up his amendment concerning the northern boundary of Texas, 20 miles on Rio Grande, which was rejected—24 to 26.

During the debate Mr. Clay intimated that he might hereafter propose an additional section, limiting the boundaries of New Mexico to her ancient boundaries, and reserving the whole western tract for the enlargement of the Indian territory.

Pending the question of a motion to strike out the 39th section, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Green of Missouri asked consent to refer the memorial of the Congressional printers for release from their contract, which was objected to.

Mr. Ashmun asked if he withdrew his 36 30 amendment what effect it would have on that of Mr. Bagley. The Speaker answered that Bagley's would fall.

Mr. Irving, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to pay Texas for volunteers in 1848 and '49, which was refused.

Mr. Preston King moved for a Committee of the Whole, which was carried by nearly a Northern vote of 85 to 65. The debate was resumed by five minutes speeches, by Bagley, Stanton and Morse, the last being down on Fourierism, Socialism, &c., &c.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio offered an amendment, declaring that the compromise bill depends entirely on public sentiment, otherwise it was of no force.

Mr. Woodward of South Carolina asked Mr. Schenck to withdraw his amendment. Points of order, appeals, &c. followed, tending to great confusion. Mr. Schenck's amendment was lost, 70 to 79.

Mr. Hilliard of Alabama renewed his amendment of yesterday, giving California all above 36, 30. Mr. Seddon of Virginia moved an amendment to Mr. Hilliard's amendment, declaring that by past acts of the government the benefit of the Missouri compromise had been realized by the North. After a long and exciting debate, chiefly by Southern Democrats, Mr. Van Dyke of New Jersey got the floor and refused to withdraw. A vote by tellers rejected the amendment, 58 to 103. Several motions to rise were voted down amidst great confusion. Mr. Stanton of Tennessee offered an amendment, providing that the exclusion of slavery by any state formed below the line of 36, 30, should be no bar to its admission as a state. After a speech by Mr. Baker of Illinois blowing up the disunionists, which put the House in good humor, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 13.

IN SENATE. Mr. Cass of Ohio submitted certain documents against the compromise resolutions, and said that 19-20ths of the people of Ohio were against them. Mr. Bright thought that it was directly the reverse in Indiana. He was surprised at the difference of opinion between the two states, as represented by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Clay presented the proceedings of the compromise meeting at St. Louis, and accompanied them with some remarks, which called up Mr. Benton.

The special order was then called for—the California business. Mr. Webster commenced a speech upon the Texas question He argued in favor of clearly settling the boundaries of New Mexico in this bill, mainly on the ground of the danger of New Mexico being swallowed up by Texas, and losing altogether its identity.

Mr. Seward of New York argued in favor of the United States claim, and said that the government had assumed the debts of Texas, and therefore was bound to pay them, but he would not give a cent to buy peace.

Mr. Clemens of Alabama moved to fill the blank with one million of dollars.

Mr. Clay opposed the motion, and said that the proper time was on the third reading of the bill. He replied warmly to the remarks of Mr. Seward, and charged the minority with obstructing and delaying public business.

Mr. Foote was very indignant at Mr. Seward's remarks, and charged him with the desire of selling the Texas question by bloodshed. The Chair called him to order when he nominally withdrew the charge, but re-asserted it indirectly.

Mr. Seward replied to Messrs. Clay and Foote. He said he should vote against every part of the bill, and was not to be coerced.

Mr. Turney of Tennessee differed from Mr. Webster and Mr. Benton. He read from Mr. Clay's speech of the 14th of February in favor of keeping California and other measures separate, to prove that he then acted with the present minority. The charge of Mr. Clay, therefore, that the minority delayed public business applied equal y to himself.

Mr. Clay said his charge was in reply to Mr. Seward's like charge on the majority. He reminded Mr. Benton of his opposition to the admission of California last fall.

After a few remarks from Mr. Houston, defending Texas, Mr. Benton rejoined, denying the charge of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay read a private letter to substantiate it, whereupon Mr. Benton retaliated, denouncing Mr. Clay as the author of the letter as he had read it publicly, and also denouncing it as a foul calumny upon him.

The chair called him to order. Mr. Clay repudiated the calumny. The Chair called to order.

Mr. Webster rose and expressed his regret at such occurrences. He should not sit there quietly hereafter and witness such scenes. After a few words from Mr. Hale of New Hampshire putting Senators in good humor, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Stetson of Maine asked that the Senate bill for a Custom House building at Bangor be referred. Objections were made.

Mr. Harris of Illinois moved that the House go into Committee of the whole on the California business, which was carried by 81 to 88.

Mr. Stanton offered an amendment to the Missouri compromise amendment of Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, which was called up.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia next charged Mr. Polk with unsurpation, and meriting impeachment.

Mr Wentworth of Illinois followed.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, which caused a scene of confusion.

The debate took a very involved and personal turn.

Mr. Stanton's amendment was at last voted down.

Mr. Toombs of Georgia charged Mr. Winthrop with pursuing a fraudulent and inconsistent course, with being hypocritical, &c., which of course gave rise to a stormy debate in reply. He also alluded to Mr. Baker's foreign [British] birth.

Mr. Baker made an eloquent and pointed reply, and told Mr. Toombs that if he meant his attack as an imputation on his honor, he would be ready to answer it elsewhere.

There was great excitement for an hour, when the House adjourned in decent order.

PLINY E. KINGMAN, Esq., was chosen cashier of the Grocers Bank, in place of W. H. Foster Esq., elected cashier of Bank of Commerce.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Superior Family Flour, Feed &c

EARLE & THORNTON,

No 1 Eastern Rail Road Avenue, opposite the Suffolk County Flour Mills, Commercial street,

WILL keep constantly on hand, for Wholesale and Retail Trade, a full variety of Flour and Feed manufactured at these mills, viz:

Superior Family	Rye Flour and Meal, Fine Feed, Shorts
Extra Family in Bags and barrels	Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, bolted and unbolted,
Fancy, Superfine	Cracked Corn,
Fine & Extra Buckeye Flour	Whest, Meal, Groats, Fine Middlings

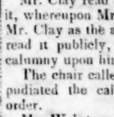
C rn, Rye, Oats
Bran Sweepings, Oil Meal, Screenings, for fowls, &c.

The highest grades of Flour from these Mills stand unrivalled in this or any other market. Our customers will have every article fresh from the Mills, and at the lowest market prices.

EARLE & THORNTON.
C. C. G. THORNTON.

Boston, June 15. 3t

Farm for Sale



A Valuable FARM for sale, formerly owned and occupied by Samuel Harrington, deceased, situated in Westboro', in the County of Worcester. Said Farm is delightfully situated two miles south of the Westboro' Centre, on the road and depot, on the road to Upton. It contains about 90 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and 16 acres of good wood land The soil is good, and probably capable of producing as much or more than any place of the size in the County. It has mostly wall fence, and abundantly supplied with water by a pure stream flowing through its centre. Also, an abundance of fruit, of most all varieties. Terms made easy For further particulars, apply to J. HARRINGTON,
June15. 4w* 63 Milk street, Boston.

Notice to Road Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Subscribers until the 27th day of June next, for making about two miles of road in Southboro', in accordance with a surveyed location made by the County Commissioners of Worcester County, commencing at a point on the old county road leading from Southboro' Centre to Westboro', near Deerfoot Brook, so called; thence southerly towards the depot of the Boston and W. Railroad in said Southboro'. All information necessary to enable persons to estimate the cost of grading and making said road, can be obtained on application to either of the Subscribers, who will show the route, and explain the grades.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject the offer of any party who they may deem disqualified from any cause, to perform said work.

N. B.—The road is to be completed before the 10th day of October, 1850, and be made in all respects acceptable to the County Commissioners and to the Town's Committee, under whose immediate supervision said road is to be made.

JAMES A. SAVAGE,
PETER FAY,
GABRIEL PARKER,
FITCH WINCHESTER,
MOSES SAWIN,
Committee of the town of Southborough, for procuring the above described road to be made.

Southborough, June 15. 2w.

Farm in South Hampton, N. H.

FOR SALE.

Consisting of about 75 acres of Land extra quality, Buildings large and convenient, variety of choice Fruit Trees, and wood enough to supply a family, situated within 2½ miles of the village of Amesbury and Salisbury Mills and 1 mile from a District and High School.

Price $3000. It will be divided if desired For further information inquire of GREENLEAF KELLY, or the subscribe on the premises.

SAMUEL FLANDERS.

South Hampton, June 13. 3w*

For Sale.

MANURE, at Stable No. 7, Sudbury street.
2w* june15.

HAY TOOLS.

THE attention of Farmers and dealers in Tools, is invited to the largest and most complete assortment of Haying Tools ever offered in this city, viz:

200 dozen Roby & Sawyer's celebrated Scythes, including Silver steel, Cast Steel, German Steel, and Steel Back,—which are warranted to prove satisfactory, otherwise they may be returned.
900 Horse Hay Rakes, all the best sorts.
2500 Dozen Hand Rakes,—Hall's, Haven's, Snow's, and Dame's.
350 Dozen Lamson's, Clapp's, Aiken's & Stone's Snaths,
400 gross genuine Austin's Scythe Rifles,
75 " Common do do.
300 " Quinebaug and Indian Pond Scythe Stones,
212 dozen Hay Forks, including Morse's, King's, &c.
125 large "Man Rakes," for Raking after a hay wagon,
500 Grain Cradles, Sickles, Corn Hooks, &c.
50 dozen Bush Scythes and Snaths.

All these will be sold very low, at Wholesale or Retail, at

PARKER & WHITE'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street. 3t. j15.

Country Seat for Sale.

A good two story House and Barn, with about 1½ acres of excellent land, with fruit, situated in Southboro' Centre. The present owner, about removing to the sea shore for the health of his family, will sell low, and immediate possession given.

For further particulars inquire of LORENZO FISHER, on the premises; PARKER & TARBELL, Southboro'; PARKER'S EXPRESS, 20 Congress street, and JOSEPH BURNETT, 33 Tremont Row, Boston

Southboro', June 15. 3m*

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS, E. FRANKLIN HOWE, a minor, has left my house and business, and gone to parts unknown to me,—I hereby notify all persons who may have any dealings with him, not to trust him on my account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting.

Framingham, June 10. 3t EZEKIEL HOWE.

GRINDSTONES.

100 BEST GRINDSTONES, framed complete, with improved hangings.
15 tons prime Nova Scotia Stones, Grindstones, Rollers, For sale, &c.

For sale by PARKER & WHITE, Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street.
june15. 3t

Pumpkin Seeds.

3 BBLS. Large Yellow Pumpkin Seed, fresh and clean, for sale by

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
june15. over Quincy Market, Boston.

Delano's Independent Horse Rake.

THE Subscriber is the owner, by title derived from the Patentee, of the exclusive right of making, using and vending for use, within the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the county of Rockingham in New Hampshire, "DELANO'S INDEPENDENT HORSE-RAKE." The letters patent secure to the Patentee the invention of so making horse-rakes, by hanging the head or heads on one common rod or pivot, as to secure the *independent movement of the teeth*.

I understand that a rake called "Jenning's Horse-Rake," constructed with iron spring teeth, upon the *principle* secured by Delano's patent, has been offered to the public. As this is a manifest violation of my rights, I hereby give notice that I shall prosecute all persons engaged in making, selling, or using, such rakes within my territory without my permission.

The following remarks on this rake are from Hon. Moses Newell, West Newbury, one of the best practical farmers in Essex County:

"I formerly used the revolving and spring-tooth rakes, and I think Delano's possesses all the valuable qualities of both the others, and has other improvements that add greatly to its value as a labor saving implement. Among them are the following: It requires only one hand to tend it, to rake and drive the horse, and a feeble man may accomplish the work without much effort. It leaves the hay in better condition for cocking than the revolver; and is not liable to the objection made to the spring-tooth rake by incorporating dust with the hay A horse works it easier than it does either of the others; and it is moved from field to field like a cart, at any ordinary speed, carrying a crew of hands upon it. The teeth are flexible to be broken; and the horse being harnessed in the shafts he never steps upon the rake, as he is frequently liable to do in backing, when harnessed to the revolver. It can be used on uneven or stony land, across dead furrows, or lengthwise of them, with the same certainty of raking clean, as on a level surface; and the whole ground is raked over as effectually as it would be by a hand rake.

"I hardly know how this model can be improved upon for the purpose for which it is designed. The rake accomplishes its work far better than I anticipated when I first viewed it; and I can, from several trials, on smooth and rough land, cheerfully recommend it to any one needing a first-rate article of this description."

My rakes are for sale by

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
Quincy Hall, Boston, and Worcester.
June 8. 4w CHARLES GILL.

Imported Spring Wheat!

IN compliance with the wishes of many of our customers, we ordered last autumn, 300 bushels of the best quality of SPRING WHEAT to be found in the vicinity of the Black Sea, intending to have it here early in the season, but a long passage of the vessel has made it late, not too late, however, for many who have been retarded by the lateness of the season. To those we would recommend a trial of it this season, and to those who have no ground prepared, to secure a supply for another year. All who have seen this lot are unanimous in declaring it the handsomest specimen ever in this part of the country. It may be seen at our Warehouse, over Quincy market.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

Butter Moulds.

A CONVENIENT article for Butter Makers, in lumping. The mould, when full, holds exactly one pound of Butter, and it comes out neatly stamped.

Also—Butter Stamps, for sale at reduced prices, by

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

White Sugar Beet!!

SEED of the best quality, and fresh. Also, Mangel Wurtzel, Flat Turnip, and Ruta Baga for sale by

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
Over Quincy Market, Boston.

Millet and Buckwheat!

50 BUSHELS of extra quality Millet SEED,
100 do Buckwheat, heavy and fine.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
Over Quincy Market, Boston.

Sweet Corn for Fodder.

A FEW Bushels of prime sweet CORN, the best sort for sowing for green Fodder. For sale by

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
Over Quincy Market, Boston.

Orange Carrot Seed.

1500 POUNDS of Prime Orange Carrot SEED, of growth of 1849. For sale by

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
Over Quincy Market, Boston.

Cows For Sale.

ONE 8 years old, and second to none in New England—large size, handsome shape; breed—Durham and Ayrshire. One heifer 3 years old, Ayrshire breed,—had her first calf May, 10th 1849, when she was only 2 years old—has averaged 8 qts of milk per day for more than one year—she now gives 7 qts. per day, and last week 4 lbs of butter were made from her milk. She is expected to calve in July next.

ASA G. SHELDON.
Wilmington, Mass.
June8 2w*

Information Wanted

OF Mr. David Brown, a native of Ayshire, Scotland. By calling at the Massachusetts Ploughman Office, Boston, Mr. Brown may obtain information which will be useful to him from friends in Scotland. He was last seen by the advertiser July 4th 1849, in Boston, and was expecting to leave the next day in search of employment.
june8 4t*

Valise Lost.

ON the 13th, or 14th of May, a Leather Valise, on the road from Southboro', passing through Framingham Village to Concord. The finder on leaving it with the editor of the Ploughman, at his house in Framingham, shall be suitably rewarded.

J. M. PUTNEY.

Oil Soap.

FOR sale in quantities to suit—at

PARKER & WHITE'S,
Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10, Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston. may25

Soldiers in War of 1812!!

WANTED to purchase, PATENT LANDS, granted to Soldiers, in Illinois, in or about 1817, which have for many years been sold and lost for taxes Address, Box No. 1143, Boston Post-Office, giving quarter, section, town and range. 3m* march30

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ONE Thousand Improved Cultivators. 75 Hand ditto for Gardens. 150 Patent Bee Hives, for sale at PARKER and WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, No. 10 Gerrish Block Blackstone st. 2w* j8.

Scions for Grafting.

WE are ready to furnish to order Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry Scions, selected with particular care from the most reliable sources;—of sorts in part as follows: Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough, Williams, Porter, Gravenstein, Pound Sweet, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Northern Spy, Yellow Bellflower, Rhode Island Greening, Minster, Peck's Pleasant, Danvers Sweet, Swaar, Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Tallman's Sweeting, Lady, Ladd's Sweeting, Golden Russet, Sweet Sweet, Roxbury Russet, and Green Winter Sweet—Apple.

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Cherry and Plum do. a choice assortment.

Also a prime article of Grafting Wax, made expressly for us by an experienced Grafter and Nurseryman.

Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb Roots, Grape Vines, Seedling Stocks, Oil Soap, &c.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.
april13 over Quincy Market.

Garden and Grass Seeds.

THE Subscribers would remind Farmers and Gardeners that they have received their complete stock of all the best varieties of Garden and Grass Seeds, incl ding all the best sorts of Early and Late Peas, Beans, Cabbage Cauliflower, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Ruta Baga, Turnips, &c., &c.

Also, extra quality Herds Grass Red Top, Clover, Buckwheat, Spring Rye, Bedford Oats, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

HOVEY & CO.,
march16 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Garden Seeds.

HAVING received our Spring supply of Garden Seeds we now offer to Farmers, Gardeners and Dealers, a well selected assortment, including all the best sorts of Early and Late Peas, Cabbages, Beets, Cauliflowers, Brocolis, Cucumbers, Melons, Lettuces, Carrots, Radishes Onions, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips, Parsnips, Dwarf and Pole Beans, Early and Sweet Corn. Also Flower and Herb seeds in great variety.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO,
Quincy Hall, over the Market, Boston.

Churns, Butter Moulds, &c.

NINE hundred Cylinder and Dash Churns,
1000 Improved Cylinder, do
200 Thermometer do
175 doz. Butter Moulds Butter Boxes,
50 doz. pairs Butter Workers,

For sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street.
June 1.

Doctor Dadd's New Book,

ON Veterinary Practice. For sale at

PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse.
may11 No 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.

Andover Agricultural Store.

N. SWIFT offers for sale a complete assortment of Agricultural Implements and Seeds from the Establishment of RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & Co., which will be sold at Boston prices.

Andover, April 27. 6t*

Cheap Salt.

900 Bush Is Salt suitable for Agricultural Purposes, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers at HOLBROOK'S Salt Stores, No. 51, 52 Long Wharf.
april20 5t* E. OAKES & PERKINS.

Guano.

50 Tons Best Peruvian Guano. For sale by

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Sacred Allegories.

BY Rev. William Adams, 1mo, superfine editions.

The Shadow of the Cross,	25 cts.
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The Midnight Sea and the Wanderer,	08 cts.

The above for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
may25 No. 134 Washington, opposite School st.

Middlesex ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the Estate of Moses Whitcomb, late of Boxborough, in said County, Gentleman, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate, by Moses Whitcomb, the Executor, therein named. You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Framingham, in said County, on the last Tuesday of June next to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same And the said Moses, is ordered to serve this Citation, by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within twenty miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be five days, at least, before said Court

Dated at Cambridge, this twenty-first day of May, A. D., 1850.

S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.
may25 3t*

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of

CYRUS BEMIS,

late of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said Cyrus Bemis, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

CONSTANTINE C. ESTY, Adm.
Framingham, May 21st. 1850. 3t may25

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of

BRADFORD BELKNAP,

late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to CARLETON PARKER, Administrator.

Framingham, May 7, 1850. 3w June 1.

Boy Wanted.

WANTED, an American Boy about 15 years of age, to work upon a Farm. One who has been brought up on a Farm would be preferred.

For further particulars, address, (post paid) ALVIN TAYLOR, Winchester, Massachusetts, giving the names of some persons for reference as to character.
june 1. 3t*

Tannery for Sale or to Let, in WEST FOXBOROUGH.

WILL be sold or let, the Tannery, situated in West Foxborough, known as the Wescott Tannery, consisting of a large Currier's Shop, three stories high, a large and commodious Bark House, with about 30 Vats, half under cover, with excellent water for Tanning, with a Dwelling-House, two-stores high; the same may be fitted up with little expense for the Boot and Shoe Business.

Possession given on the first of April next. Payments made easy.

For further particulars, inquire of STEPHEN WESTCOTT & SON, 44 Fulton street, Boston, or the subscriber, near the premises. HENRY HOBART.
West Foxborough, March 30. tf

At Home.

DR. MORTON, Surgeon Dentist, No. 19 Tremont Row, opposite the Boston Museum, will personally employ his discovery (Ether,) extract and fill teeth, and insert his beautiful artificial ones, without the slightest pain.
June8 eoptf

Steam Engines for Sale.

THREE small Steam Engines—new, and in good order, of 4½ in. cylinder, 3 horse power, with 5 lbs pressure and horizontal action, are offered for sale. These Engines are perfect, thoroughly built, and will now be sold low. Apply at the office of the "*American Union*," 22 School st.
June8 6w.

Fowls for Sale.

ONE Rooster and five hens of the "Jersey Blue," fowls in fine condition For particulars inquire of J. H. BROOKHOUSE 22 High street, Salem, if by letter *postage paid.*
june8 1w* jy

The N. E. Wire Railing Company

NO. 4, Albany Block, near the Worcester Railroad Depot, are now ready to furnish in any quantity, new and elegant styles of Iron Railing for public grounds, cemeteries, cottages, gardens, &c.

This article is far preferable to cast iron, being woven entirely of wrought iron, by which process additional strength, durability and beauty of design is given to the fabric, at about half the cost of the former.
April 20. 3w

The Massachusetts Morgan.

THIS Horse will stand the coming season at the stable of the subscribers one mile north of Sutton Centre, for the use of Breeders. He was sired by the celebrated Green Mountain Morgan owned by Silas Hale of South Royalston; his grandsire was old Gifford Morgan owned by F. A. Weir of Walpole, N. H. He is 7 years old, weighs 1025 pounds, is 15 hands high; color, dapple chestnut. This Horse has established himself by producing finer stock than any other Horse offered to the Public, and is called, by good judges, a perfect pattern of a Horse. Gentlemen who wish to improve their breed of Horses are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms. $7 00 to warrant a foal.

REUBEN WHEELOCK & SONS.
Sutton, Mass., May 18. 8t*

Green Mountain Morgan.

This Horse will stand the coming season at the stable of the subscriber in Holden, Mass.,

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE HILL-TOP.

BY J. G. W.

The burly driver at my side,
We slowly climbed the hill,
Whose summit in the hot noon-tide
Seemed rising, rising still.
At last our short noon-shadows hid
The tops tone bare and brown,
From whence, like Gizeh's pyramid,
The rough mass slanted down.

I felt the cool breath of the North;
Between me and the sun,
O'er deep, still lake and ridgy earth,
I saw the cloud shadow run.
Before me, stretched for glistening miles,
Lay mountain-girdled "Squam;"
Like green winged birds, an hundred isles
Upon its bosom swam.

And glimmering through the noon-haze warm,
Far as the eye could roam,
Dark billows of an earthquake storm
Reflecked with cloud's, the foam,
Their vales in mist and shadow deep,
Their ragged peaks in shine,
I saw the mountain ranges sweep
The horizon's northern line!

There towered Chocorua's peak—and west,
Moosehillock's chain was seen,
With many a sibilow arred, nameless crest
And shaggy gorge between;
Beyond them, like a sun-rimmed cloud,
The great Notch mountains shone,
Watched over by the solemn browed
And awful Face of Stone!

"A good look-off," the driver spake:
"About this time last year
I drove a party to the Lake,
And stopped at evening here.
'Twas duskish down below, but all
These hills stood in the sun,
Till, dipped behind you purple wall,
He left them, one by one.

"A lady, who from Thornton hill
Had held her seat outside,
And, as a pleasant woman will,
Had shorter made the ride,
Besought me with so sweet a smile
Her quiet words between,
That I was fain to rest awhile,
And let her sketch the scene.

"On yonder mossy ledge she sat,
Her book upon her knees,
A stray brown lock beneath her hat
Unrolling in the breeze;
Her sweet face in the sunset light
Upraised and g nified—
I never saw a prettier sight
In all my mountain ride.

"As good as fair, it seem d her joy
To c mfort and to give;
My poor sick wife and cripple boy
Will bless her while they live."
The tremor in the driver's tone
His manhood did not shame;
"I dare say, sir, you may have known"—
He named a well known name.

Then sank the pyramidal mounds,
The blue lake fled away;
For mountain scope, a parlor's bounds—
A lighted hearth for day!
And lonely years and weary miles
Did at that time depart;
Kind voices cheered, sweet human smiles
Threw warm into my heart.

We journeyed on; but earth and sky
Had power to ch rm no more;
Still dreamed my inward-turning eye
The dream of memory o'er,
Oh! human kindness, human love,
To few who seek denied,
Too late we learn to prize above
The whole round wor d beside!

[National Era.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

GOSSIP ABOUT CHILDREN.

IN A FAMILIAR EPISTLE TO THE EDITOR.

BY LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

My Dear Godey: I love children. I used to think, when I was a bachelor, (it is a good many years ago now,) that there was something *rather* pressing in the manner in which doting fathers and mothers would bring their "wee things" around them, and, for the especial edification of us single fellows, cause them to "mis-speak half-uttered words," and to go through with divers little lessons in manners and elocution. But both parents and children were made so apparently happy by it, that I never could think, as certain of my irreverent companions were wont to think, and to say, that it was "a bore." No, I never thought or said that; but I *did* think, I remember, as I have said, that there was a little bad taste, and not a little presumption in such a course.

I don't think so now.

When a father—and how much *more* a mother—sees for the first time the gleam of affection ill-meaning, with what the Germans call an "interior light," the eyes and features of his infant child; when that innocent soul, fresh from heaven, looks for the first time into yours, and you feel that yours is an *answering* look to that new-born intelligence—then, I say, will you experience a sensation which is not "of the earth, earthy," but belongs to the "correspondence" of a higher and holier sphere.

I wish to gossip a little with you concerning children. You are a full-grown man now, friend Godey, *quite* full-grown; yet you were once a boy; and I am well assured that you will feel interested in a few incidents which I am going to relate in illustration of my theme—incidents which I hope you will judge to be not unfruitful of monitory lessons to "children of larger growth" than mere girls and boys.

Don't you think that we parents, sometimes, in moments of annoyance, through pressure of business or other circumstances, forbid that which was but innocent and reasonable, and perfectly natural to be asked for! And do not the best of parents frequently multiply prohibitions until obedience to them becomes impossible!

Excuse me; but all your readers have been children; many of them are happy mothers; many more that are not *will* be in God's good time; and I cannot but believe that many who shall peruse these sentences will find something in them which they will remember hereafter.

"The sorrows and tears of youth," says Washington Irving, "are as bitter as those of age;" and he is right. They are sooner washed away, it is true; but oh! how keen is the *present* sensibility, how acute the *passing* mental agony!

My twin-brother Willis—may his ashes repose in peace in his early, his untimely grave!—and myself, when we were very little boys in the country, saw, one bright June day, far up in the blue sky, a paper-kite, swaying to and fro, rising and sinking, diving and curveting, and flashing back the sunlight in a manner that was wonderful to behold. We left our little tin vessels in the meadow where we were picking strawberries, and ran into a neighboring field to get beneath it; and, keeping our eyes continually upon it, 'gazing steadfastly toward heaven,' we presently found ourselves by the side of the architect of that magnificent creation, and saw the line which held it reaching into the skies, and little white paper messengers gliding along upon it, as if to hold communion with the graceful artificial 'bird of the air' at the upper end.

I am describing this to you as a boy, and I wish you to *think* of it as a boy.

Well, many days afterward, and after various unsuccessful attempts, which not a little discomfited us—for we thought we had obtained the "principle" of the kite—we succeeded in making one which we thought would fly. The air was too still, however, for several days; and never did a becalmed navigator wait more impatiently for a breeze to speed his vessel on her voyage than did we for a wind that should send our paper messenger, bedizened with stars of red and yellow paper, dancing up the sky.

At last it pleased the "gentle and valuable spirit of the air" to favor us. A mild South wind sprang up, and so deftly did we manage our machine, that it was presently reduced to a mere miniature kite in the blue ether above us. *Such* a triumph! Fulton, when he essayed his first experiments, felt no more exultant than did we when that great event was achieved! We kept it up until "twixt the gloaming and the mirk," when we drew it down and deposited it in the barn—hesitating long *where* to place it, out of several localities that seemed safe and eligible, but finally deciding to stand it endwise in a barrel, in an unfrequent corner of the barn.

I am coming now to a specimen of the "sorrows and tears of youth," of which Geoffrey Crayon speaks. We dreamed of that kite in the night; and, far up in the heaven of our sleeping vision, we saw it flashing in the sun and gleaming opaquely in the twilight air. In the morning, we repaired betimes to the barn, approached the barrel with eagerness, as if it were possible for the kite to have taken the wings of the evening and flown away; and, on looking down into the receptacle, saw our cherished, our *beloved* kite broken into twenty pieces!

It was our man Thomas who did it, climbing up on the hay-mow.

We both of us "hated with a perfect hatred," for five years afterward, the cruel neighbor who *laughed* at us for deep six months' sorrow at that great loss—a loss in comparison with which the loss of a fortune at the period of manhood sinks into insignificance. *Other* kites, indeed, we constructed; but *that* was the kite "you *read* of," at "this present."

Think, therefore, O ye parents! *always* think of the acuteness of a child's sense of childish grief.

I once saw an elder brother, the son of a metropolitan neighbor, a romping, roystering blade, in the merest "devilment," cut off the foot of a little doll with which his infantine sister was amusing herself. A mutilation of living flesh and blood, of bone and sinew, in a beloved playmate, could scarcely have affected the poor child more painfully. It was to her the vital current of a beautiful babe which oozed from the brandleg of that stuffed effigy of an infant; and the mental sufferings of the child were based upon the innocent faith which it held, that all things were really what they seemed.

Grown people should have more faith in, and more appreciation of, the statements and feelings of children. When I read, some months since, in a telegraphic despatch to one of our morning journals, from Baltimore, if I remember rightly, of a mother who, in punishing a little boy for telling a lie—which, after all, it subsequently transpired that he did *not* tell—hit him with a slight switch over his temple and killed him instantly—a mere accident, of course, but yet a dreadful casualty, which drove reason from the throne of the unhappy mother—when I read this, I thought of what had occurred in my own sanctum only a week or two before; and the lesson which I received was a good one, and will remain with me.

My little boy, a dark-eyed, ingenuous, and frank-hearted child as ever breathed!—though, perhaps, "I say it who ought not to say it"—still, I *do* say it—had been playing about my table, on leaving which for a moment, I found, on my return, that my long porcupine-quill handled pen was gone. I asked the little fellow what he had done with it. He answered at once that he had not seen it. After a renewed search for it, I charged him, in the face of his declaration, with having taken and mislaid or lost it. He looked me in the face, and said—

"No, I *didn't* take it, father."

I then took him in my lap, enlarged upon the heinousness of telling an untruth, told him that I did not care so much about the pen, and, in short, by the manner in which I reasoned with him, almost offered him a reward for confession—the reward, be it understood (a dear one to him,) of standing firm in his father's love and regard. The tears had welled up into his eyes, and he seemed about to "tell me the whole truth," when my eye caught the end of the pen protruding from a portfolio, where I myself had placed it, in returning a sheet of manuscript to one of the compartments. All this may seem a mere trifle to you—and perhaps it is—yet I shall remember it for a long time.

But I desire now to narrate to you a circumstance which happened in the family of a friend and correspondent of mine in the city of Boston, some ten years ago, the history of which will commend itself to the heart of every father and mother who has any sympathy with, or affection for, their children. That it is entirely true, you may be well assured. I was convinced of this when I opened the letter from L. H. B.——, which announced it, and in the detail of the event which was subsequently furnished me.

A few weeks before he wrote, he had buried his eldest son, a fine, manly little fellow, of some eight years of age, who had never, he said, known a day's illness until that which finally removed him hence to be here no more. His death occurred under circumstances which were peculiarly painful to his parents. A younger brother, a delicate, sickly child from its birth, the next in age to him, had been down for nearly a fortnight with an epidemic fever. In consequence of the nature of the disease, every precaution had been adopted that prudence suggested to guard the other members of the family against it. But of this one, the father's eldest, he said he had little to fear, so rugged was he, and so generally healthy. Still, however, he kept a vigilant eye upon him, and especially forbade his going into the pools and docks near his school, which it was his custom sometimes to visit; for he was *but* a boy, and "boys *will* be boys," and we ought more frequently to think that it is their *nature* to be. Of all unnatural things, a reproach almost to childish frankness and innocence, save me from a "*boy-man!*" But to the story.

One evening this unhappy father came home, wearied with a long day's hard labor and vexed at some little disappointment which soured his natural kind disposition, and rendered him peculiarly susceptible to the smallest annoyance. While he was sitting by the fire in this unhappy mood of mind, his wife entered the apartment, and said:

"Henry has just come in, and he is a perfect fright; he is covered from head to foot with dock mud, and is as wet as a drowned rat."

"Where is he?" asked the father, sternly.

"He is shivering over the kitchen fire. He was afraid to come up here, when the girl told him you had come home."

"Tell Jane to tell him to come here this instant," was the brief reply to this information.

Presently the poor boy entered, half perished with affright and cold. His father glanced at his sad plight, reproached him bitterly with his disobedience, spoke of the punishment which awaited him in the morning as the penalty for his offence, and in a harsh voice, concluded with—

"Now, sir, go to your bed!"

"But father," said the little fellow, "I want to tell you ——"

"Not a word sir, *go to bed!*"

"I only wanted to say father, that——"

With a peremptory stamp, an imperative wave of his hand toward the door, and a frown upon his brow, did that father, without other speech, again close the door of explanation or expostulation.

When his boy had gone supperless and sad to his bed, the father sat restless and uneasy while supper was being prepared: and, at tea-table, ate but little. His wife saw the real cause or the additional cause of his emotion, and interposed the remark—

"I think, my dear, you ought at least to have heard what Henry had to say. My heart ached for him when he turned away, with his eyes full of tears. Henry is a good boy, after all, if he does sometimes do wrong. He is a tender-hearted, affectionate boy. He always was."

And therewithal the water stood in the eyes of that forgiving mother, even as it stood in the eyes of Mercy, in "the house of the Interpreter," as recorded by Bunyan.

After tea, the evening paper was taken up; but there was no news and nothing of interest for that father in the journal of that evening. He sat for some time in an evidently painful revery, and then rose and repaired to his bed chamber. As he passed the bed-room where his little boy slept, he thought he would look in upon him. A big tear had stolen down the boy's cheek, and rested upon it; but he was sleeping calmly and sweetly. The father deeply regretted his harshness as he gazed upon his son; he felt also the "sense of duty;" yet in the night, talking the matter over with the lad's mother, he resolved and promised instead of punishing, as he had threatened, to make amends to the boy's aggrieved spirit in the morning for the manner in which he had repelled all explanation of his offence.

But that morning never came to that poor child in health. He awoke the next day with a raging fever on his brain, and wild with delirium. In forty-eight hours he was in his shroud. He knew neither his father nor his mother, when they were first called to his bedside, nor at any moment afterward. Waiting, watching for one token of recognition, hour after hour, in speechless agony, did that unhappy father bend over the couch of his dying son. Once, indeed, he saw a smile of recognition light up his dying eye, and he leaned eagerly forward, for he would have given worlds to have whispered one kind word in his ear, and have been answered; but that gleam of apparent intelligence passed quickly away, and was succeeded by the cold unmeaning glare, and the wild tossing of the fevered limbs, which lasted until death came to his relief.

Two days afterward the undertaker came with the little coffin, and his son, a playmate of the deceased boy, bringing the low stools on which it was to stand in the entry-hall.

"I was with Henry," said the lad, "when he got into the water. We were playing down at the Long Wharf, Henry, and Charles Munford, and I; and the tide was out very low; and there was a beam run out from the wharf; and Charles got out on it to get a fish-line and hook that hung over where the water was deep, and the first thing we saw, he had slipped off, and was struggling in the water! Henry threw off his cap and jumped clear from the wharf into the water, and, after a great deal of hard work, got Charles out; and they waded up through the mud to where the wharf was not so wet and slippery; and then I helped them to climb up the side. Charles told Henry not to say anything about it, for, if he did, his father would never let him go near the water again. Henry was very sorry; and, all the way going home, he kept saying—

"'What will father say when he sees me to-night! I wish we had not gone to the wharf!'"

"Dear, brave boy!" exclaimed the bereaved father; "and *this* was the explanation which I cruelly refused to hear!" and hot bitter tears rolled down his cheeks.

Yes, that stern father now learned, and for the first time, that what he had treated with unwonted severity as a fault, was but the impulse of a generous nature, which forgetful of self, had hazarded life for another. It was but the quick prompting of that manly spirit which he himself had always endeavored to graft upon his susceptible mind, and which, young as he was, had already manifested itself on more than one occasion.

Let me close this story in the very words of that father, and let the lesson sink deep into the heart of every parent who shall peruse this sketch:

"Everything that I now see, that ever belonged to him, reminds me of my lost boy. Yesterday, I found some rude pencil-sketches which it was his delight to make for the amusement of his younger brother. To-day, in rummaging an old closet, I came across his boots, still covered with dock-mud, as when he last wore them. (You may think it strange, but that which is usually so unsightly an object, is now 'most precious to me.') And every morning and evening, I pass the ground where my son's voice rang the merriest among his playmates.

"All these things speak to me vividly of his active life; but I cannot—though I have often tried—I *cannot* recall any other expression of the dear boy's face than that mute, mournful one with which he turned from me on the night I so harshly repulsed him. Then my heart bleeds afresh!

"Oh, how careful should we all be that, in our daily conduct towards those little beings sent us by a kind Providence, we are not laying up for ourselves the sources of many a future bitter tear! How cautious that, neither by inconsiderate nor cruel word or look, we unjustly grieve their generous feelings! And how guardedly ought we to weigh every action against its motive, lest, in a moment of excitement, we be led to mete out to the venial errors of the heart the punishment due only to wilful crime!

"Alas! perhaps few parents suspect how often the sudden blow, the fierce rebuke, is answered in their children by the tears, not of passion nor of physical or mental pain, but of a loving yet grieved or outraged nature."

I will add no word to reflections so true; no correlative incident to an experience so touching. [Lady's Book.

MRS. WRIGHT'S CONVERSATION

WITH HER IRISH ACQUAINTANCE.

SCENE: A DRAWING-ROOM IN A COUNTRY HOUSE.

Mrs. Labor. I am so sorry for you, my dear kind friend. Your pretty boy! The fine, gay, good-natured child that every one in the country takes delight in! Is he really going to leave you!

Mrs. Wright. He is indeed, poor little fellow, and very shortly.

Mrs. Labor. Now what in the world makes Mr. Wright that he can never be easy till he gets shut of all his children! Why, he never leaves one with you! First one, and then another, till there won't be e'er a son at all about the house to do a hand's turn for you.

Mrs. Wright. That is just the loss of having only boys. My five dear sons must each in turn leave their happy home to enter on the battle of life, and I assure you I do feel the having to part with them very acutely.

Mrs. Labor. I wouldn't do it. I wouldn't give in to any such thing. It's a cruelty, Mrs. Wright. And if Mr. Labor were to propose to me to part with any of the children, I'd stand out against it to the last.

Mrs. Wright. But what should we do with them all at home?

Mrs. Labor. Do! What do you want to do with them, but to have them about you, and to see them, and to keep them with you, and to be all happy together.

Mrs. Wright. We shall not all live for ever, and we must prepare our children for a future without us: think of what is for their ultimate good, and not merely indulge our own selfish affection. When we are gone, what would become of a house full of young men, poor and idle, as they would then be?

Mrs. Labor. Sure Mr. Wright must leave them an independence?

Mrs. Wright. He will not. Not what they would call an independence. He will leave them something—a help—but not a fortune.

Mrs. Labor. Now, begging both your pardons, my dear friend, there's the mistake you've made—rearing those boys above themselves, I may say. You'll excuse me, only as we're on the subject, I'll just say out what Mr. Labor and me often say to one another—that you made gentlemen of your sons.

Mrs. Wright. I am sure I hope we did.

Mrs. Labor. You did. The best of schools, a private tutor to read them through college, jaunts in the summer time, foreign travel, trips to Dublin to see sights, a fine library collected, and frequent company. You know, my dear Mrs. Wright, when there was not fortunes apiece for them, and the money wasted this way, young men with such notions will have a hard card to play with the world.

Mrs. Wright. I hope not: we believed we were preparing them for the world by thus introducing them to it—filling their minds with what will hereafter be useful to them, and raising their ideas as much as possible beyond mere animal gratifications. We thought it wiser to do this than to leave them larger fortunes.

Mrs. Labor. Now, Mr. Labor and me, we gave our children a good school education certainly; but see how we lived—scarce ever a creature within our doors, no fine servants, no extravagance of any kind, no jaunting here and there, only just laying up for those children; and very comfortably circumstanced their father will leave them.

Mrs. Wright. Doing what!

Mrs. Labor. Just all living in happiness together. Ours is a most attached family, Mrs. Wright. They delight in one another, and have no desire in the world, any of them, to go a foot's length from their home.

Mrs. Wright. That may be very well just now. But by and by how will it do? Sons' wives, and daughters' husbands—are they all to go on living under the one roof!

Mrs. Labor. Indeed we must expect the girls to marry some day; but in the neighborhood I hope. They'll have enough, thank God, to entitle them to the best of matches. And the boys, after a time, of course, must be doing something. We've good friends, and there's little places will be casting up among all those new commissions that the country is provided with, which might be had with Mr. Labor's interest and votes in three counties, and that would keep them near us, and be a comfortable settlement. That's what we're looking to. And wouldn't it, now, be better for you to strive and do something of that sort at home for your boys, better than to send them all off this way, perhaps never to see them again! It is a duty for people to be on the look-out for their families, and not let those strangers get all the good things going. You have friends in high quarters that would push your sons on for you.

Mrs. Wright. Perhaps so, and perhaps not. But I don't think my sons would be content to be pushed on by friends.

Mrs. Labor. Oh, that indeed!

Mrs. Wright. Nor should we like them to accept these little, half-idle situations. We prefer them to pursue their professions; and if they succeed in the different lines they have made choice of, it is very probable they may find friends of their own making who will then assist them for their own sake.

Mrs. Labor. You're a queer woman, and Mr. Wright's a queer man, and I suppose you've reared your boys in your own ways. Other people are too glad to catch at the help of a friend in these dull days. Professions require such an expense to educate for them, and take such a length of time before a guine can be earned in return; and then there's fees, and one thing or another, and but a bad chance of success after all maybe: it's almost impossible to make out what to do with a young man, if one was ever so desirous to send him out upon the world, every sort of business is so overstocked.

Mrs. Wright. Mr. Wright and I don't believe in that. A large crowd, indeed, set out together on the various roads through life, but so many faint by the way that the company thins very fast as they travel. Only the steadily industrious get well up the hill; and they are so few in comparison, that they are pretty sure of earning a comfortable provision if they proceed. When abilities are added to perseverance, an opportunity for their employment is sure to offer itself; and then good fortune, even high fortune, will be attained by the deserving—the good workmen generally finding work, you know. We have brought our children up to depend on their own exertions; and we have thought it better and wiser to devote all we could afford to what you have called a foolishly-expensive education, than to leave money behind us among those ill-fitted to employ it well. We consider that, by acting thus, we give our boys the best kind of fortune—one that they have been rendered capable of improving to any amount, and that will not melt away.

Mrs. Labor. I'll engage that none of our money will melt away, either. Our children have been carefully brought up, too. There's not one of them but well knows the value of a shilling. No fear but they'll keep a good account of all they eat.

Mrs. Wright. Will they *give* a good account of it? That has always been to me the momentous question. We are to answer for what we leave undone, as well as for what we do. An idle life can therefore never be innocent. We have it in commission, each of us, to leave this world, as far as we are concerned with it, better than we find it, and so to consider ourselves but as stewards of all we possess in it. Money, time, abilities, temper, are all to be used for the benefit of our kind—the *Talent* intrusted to us for increase.

Mrs. Labor. Well, I never heard such strange notions. What have we to do with other people, meddling and making? Never fear, they'll look well after themselves.

Mrs. Wright. When my father was a young man, he had occasion to cross over into England. It was not then, in the days of sailing packets and contrary winds, so easy a matter as it is now. In his travels, he came upon an old man busy planting trees near his cottage. Stopping to speak to him, he found that the old man was childless—alone in the world, without even a near relation to inherit his cottage, and watch the growth of the newly-planted trees. "I am surprised," said my father, "that at your age you take pleasure in sowing where you cannot expect to reap, when you have no one belonging to you to see that oak sapling in its prime." The old man looked up, and in a slightly surly tone replied, "An Englishman will." The story made an impression on me as a child, but of late it has seldom been out of my mind as the key to the secret of English prosperity. We have no such *Irish* feeling; "I for myself, and God for us all!" is our miserable motto. How can we thrive as a nation without nationality!—Number one is all with us.

Mrs. Labor. Where on earth are you going on to? I know nothing of your politics, and don't wish it. All I have to beg is, that you won't be putting any of these out-o'-the-way fancies of yours into Mr. Labor's head, for he's beginning to give in to curious notions of his own, and thinks a deal of what you and Mr. Wright say, and I'm determined upon this point—not to part with one of my children.

[Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.

Young ladies of the leisure classes are educated to become uncommonly acute critics of all that pertains to personal blandishment. They keep an uncompromisingly tight hand over their milliners and ladies' maids. They can tell to a thread when a flounce is too narrow or a tuck too deep. They are taught to a shade what colors suit their respective complexions, and to a hair how their *coiffure* ought to be arranged. Woe unto the seamstress or handmaiden who sins in these matters! But her "good plain cook"—when a damsel is promoted to wedlock, and owns one—passes unreproached for the most heinous offences. Badly seasoned and ill assimilated soup; fish, without any fault of the fishmonger, soft and flabby; meat rapidly roasted before fierce fires—burnt outside and raw within; poultry rendered by the same process tempting to the eye, till dissection reveals red and uncooked joints! These crimes, from their frequency and the ignorance of "the lady of the house," remain unpunished. Whereupon, husbands, tired of their Barmecide feasts—which disappoint the taste more because they have often a promising look to the eye—prefer better fare at their clubs; and escape the Scylla of bad digestion, to be wrecked on the Charybdis of domestic discord. All this is owing to the wife's culinary ignorance, and to your "Good Plain Cooks."

We do not say that the daughters of the wealthy and well-to-do should be submitted to regular kitchen apprenticeships, and taught the details of cookery, any more than that they should learn to make shoes or to fit and sew dresses. But it is desirable that they should acquire *principles*—such principles as would enable them to apply prompt correction to the errors of their hired cooks. It is no very bold assertion that were such a knowing and judicious supervision generally exercised, the stomach diseases, under which half our nation is said to groan, would be materially abated.

Let us take a step or two lower in the ladder of English life, where circumstances oblige the Good Plain Cook and the wife to be one and the same person. Many a respectable clerk, and many a small farmer, is doomed from one year's end to another to a wearying disproportion of cold, dry, uncomfortable dinners, because his wife's knowledge of cookery takes no wider range than that which pertains to the roasted, boiled, and fried. Thousands of artisans and laborers are deprived of half the actual nutriment of food, and of all the legitimate pleasures of the table, because their better halves—though good plain cooks, in the ordinary acceptation of the term—are in utter darkness as to economising, and rendering palatable the daily sustenance of their families. "If we could see," says a writer before quoted, "what is going on at the dinner hour of the humbler of the middle class, what a spectacle of discomfort, waste, ill-temper, and consequent ill-conduct, it would be! The man quarrels because there is nothing he can eat, and he generally makes up in drink for the deficiencies in the article of food. Gin is the consolation to the spirits and the resource to the baulked appetite. There is thus not only the direct waste of food and detriment to health, but the farther consequent waste of the use of spirits, with its injury to the habits and the health. On the other hand, people who eat well, drink moderately; the satisfaction of appetite with relish dispensing with recourse to stimulants. Good humor, too, and good health follow a good meal, and by a good meal we mean anything, however simple, well dressed in its way. A rich man may live very expensively and very ill, and a poor one very frugally but very well, if it be his good fortune to have a good cook in his wife or his servant; and a ministering angel a good cook is, either in the one capacity or the other, not only to those in humble circumstances, but to many above them of the class served by what are self-termed professed cooks, which is too frequently an affair of profession purely, and who are to be distinguished from plain cooks only in this, that they require larger wages for spoiling food, and spoil much more in quantity, and many other articles to boot."

Great would be the advantage to the community, if cookery were made a branch of female education. To the poor, the gain would be incalculable. "Amongst the prizes which the Bountiful's of both sexes are fond of bestowing in the country," we quote the *Examiner*, "we should like to see some offered for the best-boiled potato, the best grilled mutton-chop, and the best-seasoned hotch-potch soup or broth. In writing of a well-boiled potato, we are aware that we shall incur the contempt of many for attaching importance to a thing they suppose to be so common; but the fact is, that their contempt arises, as is often the origin of contempt, from their ignorance, there not being one person in ten thousand who has ever seen and tasted that great rarity—a well-boiled potato."

This is scarcely an exaggeration. The importance attached to the point by the highest gastronomic authorities, is shown by what took place, some years since, at the meeting of a Pall Mall Club Committee specially called for the selection of a cook. The candidates were an Englishman, from the Albion Tavern, and a Frenchman recommended by Ude. The eminent divine who presided in right of distinguished connoisseurship put the first question to the candidates. It was this:—"Can you boil a potato?"

Let us hope that these hints will fructify and be improved upon, and that the first principles of cooking will become, in some way, a part of female education. In schools, however, this will be difficult. It can only be a branch of household education; and until it does so become, we shall continue to be afflicted with Good Plain Cooks. [Household Words.

GOV. BRIGGS AND GEN. TAYLOR.

The following correspondence between the Governor of Massachusetts and the President of the United States appears in the Atlas:—

PITTSFIELD, 28th May, 1850.

Respected Sir:—During the last Autumn the people of Massachusetts were disappointed in the expectation which they had entertained of seeing you among them, and in the gratification which they had anticipated of extending to you in person, the attentions and hospitalities due to you as a distinguished and esteemed fellow citizen, and as the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. They know that the cause of this disappointment was providential. Hoping that it might be your pleasure, and in your power, to visit New England some time during the coming season, our Legislature, at their recent session, unanimously passed the Resolutions, which, in compliance with the request expressed in one of them, I herewith transmit to you.

By the terms of one of those resolutions, I am officially "authorized and requested to invite the President of the United States to extend his visit to this Commonwealth, and to tender to him the hospitalities and respectful congratulations of the State." Be assured, Sir, that this invitation from the Legislature is not a mere civil formality—an official, empty ceremony. Each member means precisely what the body said, and the resolutions express and truly reflect the sentiments and wishes of the people of this Commonwealth. In their name I cordially "invite you to visit them, and tender to you the hospitalities and respectful congratulations of the State."

Allow me to say that I feel a high personal gratification in being made the medium of communicating to you this invitation from the Legislature and citizens of my native Commonwealth.

Should they be so happy as to receive a visit from you, I trust you will see, not only that they will in a becoming manner express "their respectful congratulations" to the President of the United States, but that they will, by a free and hearty hospitality, show you how sincerely they esteem and respect the *man*, whom they believe, under all circumstances, as a citizen and as a public officer, will calmly, firmly and honestly do his duty. Respectfully and truly

Your friend and fellow citizen,
GEO. N. BRIGGS.

To Z. Taylor, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 1st, 1850.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 28th ult., transmitting the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, by which I am invited to visit that State during the present season.

I need not say how much I was disappointed in being prevented from extending my journey last year, as far eastward as Massachusetts. A desire to make the personal acquaintance of many friends in that ancient commonwealth, and to manifest a grateful acquiescence in the wish of her Legislature, officially expressed, caused me deeply to regret the necessity under which I suddenly returned to the seat of government. It is my hope yet to fulfil my intention of visiting Massachusetts, an additional incentive to which is found in the renewed invitation of the Legislature. Whether it will be possible to do so during the present season, depends upon the adjournment of Congress, and the Executive duties at the seat of Government.

My most grateful thanks are due to the Legislature, for the honor of their invitation, and to yourself for the courteous terms in which it has been conveyed.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR.

His Excellency George N. Briggs, &c., &c.

Official.—The Governor and Council, at their last session, made the following appointments, viz:—

Jonathan Preston and John Odin, Jr. of Boston, to be commissioners to superintend the enlargement of State Prison.

Marshall P. Wilder of Dorchester, Edward Hitchcock of Amherst, Thomas E. Payson of Rowley, Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, and Eli Warren of Upton, to be Commissioners on the subject of an Agricultural School, under resolve of 1850, Chap. 103.

Joel Giles and Charles Sumner of Boston, and George Livermore of Cambridge, to be Trustees of the State Library, under the Act of 1850, Chap. 182.

George H. Kuhn of Boston, to be Inspector of State Prison, in place of Samuel Boyce, declined.

Samuel Hoar of Concord, Joel Giles, and Ezra Lincoln of Boston, to be Commissioners, under the resolve of 1850, Chap. 111, concerning Boston Harbor and Back Bay.

Lewis Allen of Danvers, to be Special Commissioner for the County of Essex.

THE BROKEN HOUSEHOLD.

BY MISS ALICE CARY.

Vainly, vainly, memory seeks
Round our father's knee,
Laughing eyes and rosy cheeks
Where they used to be;
Of the circle once so wide,
Three are wanderers, three have died.

Golden-haired and dewy-eyed,
Prattling all the day,
Was the baby, first that died;
O 'twas hard to lay
Dimpled hand and cheek of snow
In the grave so dark and low.

Smiling back on all who smiled,
Ne'er by sorrow thralled,
Half a woman, half a child,
Was the next God called!
Then a grave more deep and wide
Made they by the baby's side.

When or where the other died
Only heaven can tell;
Treading manhood's path of pride
Was he when he fell;
Happy thistles, blue and red,
Bloom about his lonesome bed.

I am for the living three
Only left to pray;
Two are on the stormy sea;
Farther still than they,
Wanders one, his young heart dim,
Oftenest, most, I pray for him.

Whatsoe'er they do or dare,
Wheresoe'er they roam,
Have them, Father, in thy care,
Guide them safely home;
Home, O Father, in the sky,
Where none wander, and none die.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—If all that has recently been said of the discovery, by Mr. Henry M. Paine, of the decomposition of water and the production of an inflamable gas, that is safe and easily managed, and can be applied to domestic uses, be true, then this must attain *par eminence* the rank we have assigned it at the head of this article. A couple of gentlemen of this city, a few days since, addressed a letter to Mr. Paine, making inquiries on the subject of this gas. In reply, he, with much courtesy, invited them to come to Worcester, where he would be happy to show its operation, and give them any information they might desire. On Thursday evening, these gentlemen visited Worcester; and their report is, that they were well repaid for their journey. They learnt from Mr. Paine that he had disposed of the right to use his invention in the United States to parties of gentlemen in Boston and New York. He was very courteous, and gave the gentlemen all the information he could, without infringing on the rights of the new proprietors.

A fortnight since he would have been pleased to have shown the entire instrument, but, as the matter now stands, he did not feel at liberty to show it. We understand that steps have been taken to secure patents in Europe, and when secured, the right of use will be offered for sale at a cost within the means of all.

Mr. Paine does not claim the discovery of decomposing water, which was known 65 years ago; but he does claim the discovery of a new principle of electricity, by which the decomposition of water is very rapidly produced, and at a merely nominal cost. An hour was spent in hearing him discourse upon the subject, and, if all he claims for the discovery is verified, it cannot fail to revolutionize many departments of modern commerce. To see the purest flame, so clear that the faintest tints of blue and green can be readily distinguished, and of such a quality, that the eye is not pained in gazing on it, certainly speaks well for the superiority of the light. It burns with an even and steady consumption, about one cubic foot in three to four hours, sufficient to light a common-sized room. There is no smell or smoke to the gas. The flame is opaque, and the power of the jet tremendous.

During the last winter, Mr. Paine erected a light-house upon a hill in front of his house, from which he directed the rays, by a reflector, to a village opposite Worcester, and one mile and a sixth distant in an air line. The light was so powerful, that persons in the village could read by it.

Another illustration of the character of this light is in the fact, that an excellent daguerreotype has been taken by it.

Mr. Paine exhibited the stove, which warmed his room. It was about 14 inches in diameter, composed of two circular pieces of sheet iron, between which a flame issues, and the cold air rushing in, it gives forth a most delightful heat. The stove may be used for cooking, and in fact for all purposes, where heat and light are required. The entire labor required to make a day's supply of gas for a common dwelling-house does not occupy two minutes in turning a crank; and the machine takes up about as much room as a common mantel clock.

Writing upon this subject, Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," says: "There is not only a saving of expense, but of work, and the inconvenience and care of wood, coal and ashes, and the danger from fire almost completely annihilated. This is not supposition; we saw the lights, followed the pipes to the cellar, and saw the apparatus employed for the decomposition of the water; and must say we can hardly find words to express our astonishment at the simplicity of the machine, when at the same time we think of the greatness and grandeur of the discovery. This must rank, if not above, certainly equal, with the greatest discoveries and invention of the age. Wood, and coal, and oil, and fluid, may all be dispensed with, by the use of Mr Paine's apparatus.

Mr Burritt further says: "Two jets, such as were burning in the house, would be sufficient to light a moderate-sized hall every night, at an expense of the interest on the cost of the machine, (about six dollars per annum,) with only the little trouble of occasionally filling the water cistern.

It is understood that Mr Paine has disposed of his proprietary right to his discovery for a sum, which may at first seem incredible; but a moment's consideration will show that the purchasers will have got a good bargain if all that is said of the capabilities and cheapness of the light can be established. The terms of purchase are reported to be five millions of dollars—half a million down.

Mr Paine is expecting a visit from the committee on gas of our city government at Worcester to day to look into this matter. [Boston Transcript.

A SINGING SCHOOL BROKEN UP.

Mr. Peter Cram, instructor in psalmody, writes us as follows:—

Sir—On one occasion, some years since, an ingenious historian in your periodical described, with a good deal of minuteness, and some personal exaggeration, the treatment which I received at Tinnecum, on Long Island, in my endeavor to open, by a preparatory lectur,' a singing-school in that village; treatment instigated entirely by one Mr. Weatherby, a pretended singer, but in the art of true psalmody an ignorant ramus, as he himself showed that night. Since I went away from Tinneeum, I have been taughting large classes in my native state of New Hampshire, and also in Maine and Connecticut. The Hutchinsons had their first rudiments of me, and they can now keep as good time, and sing in as complete tune, as I can myself, after whom their style is modellated. But I want to say to you, and I want you to print in your columns, the treatment which I have received in the town of Hatchabonnuck.

It does seem to me that Long Island is one of the oumannerdest localities on the face of the globed airth. The way in which I have been used here I believe was preconcerted before hand a purpose. It does *look* like it, certain; and I shouldn't wonder if old Mr. Wetherby up to Tinnecum had a hand in it. They say he's a livin' yet, and that he's as cross as a bear with a sore head, and never laughs except when somebody talks to him about my being druv away from Tinnecum. He must have heerd that I was stayin' at Jericho, and that I was comin' to Babylon and Hetchabonnuck, cal'latin' to lectur' and form classes.

I opened at my first lectur' here to more'n seventy-five individuals, such as people, of good character, girls and boys. It was in the long-room of a good big buildin', over a 'pothecary's shop and a hat store. There was cracks in the floor below, and I could hear 'em come in and ask for medicine; and when I was a-fixin' my programmys and tickets I was desturbed considerabul by folks a-laughin' down in the store. Well, my second lectur'-night come, and I had fifty pupils. They had just done beatin' time, "Upward beat, downward beat, hither beat, thither beat," and had done it first-rate; and they was all standin' up on the floor to try a lesson in tune. I was standin' up before 'em, with my hand raised, and had jest said "*Sound!*" (I was proud to see 'em, it was such a promisin' class,) when I see some of 'em begin to put their han'kerchers to their faces and stop their mouths, and some on 'em ag'in was holdin' down their heads and snickerin', and them at the foot of the row begun to move off. "What in the creation," says I, "is the mat——" But just at that minute I smelt I think the most s'archin', the awf